

On Trial, Rust Says He Erred

Youth Asserts He Sought to Meet Gorbachev

By Felicity Barringer

MOSCOW — Mathias Rust told a Soviet court Wednesday that he made his audacious flight to the edge of Red Square in a single-engine Cessna to talk to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, about achieving world peace and to create a sensation that would dramatize his utopian goals.

Admitting his guilt on two of the charges against him — violation of the Soviet border and of international flight regulations — Mr. Rust, 19, said, "I had hoped to have the possibility of meeting with the Soviet leadership, especially Gorbachev."

He said later that "without resonance among the world public, every undertaking is senseless." Nonetheless, Mr. Rust said of his flight, "As I view it today, it is a crime. I would not repeat it."

The most serious of the charges, the violation of flight regulations, carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.

The scheduled three-day trial opened with a reading of the charges against Mr. Rust, including the charge of malicious hooliganism, which he first appeared to concede and later denied.

"I regret what happened," he said. "I saw no other possibility to achieve my goal. It was not hooliganism."

Before landing near Red Square — the site not only of the Kremlin, seat of the Soviet government, but also of the mausoleum of Lenin — Mr. Rust said he was not conscious of "desecrating a national shrine."

Although the presiding judge, Robert Tikhomirov, admonished the young pilot about the folly and potential danger of his action, there was little confrontation in the courtroom as Mr. Rust stood, looked at the judge and, for 80 minutes, explained his actions.

Speakers said the neatly combed and dressed young man was possessed of a quiet confidence that seemed to increase as he stood, faced the judicial panel and spun out his first public statement about the flight that led to the dismissal.

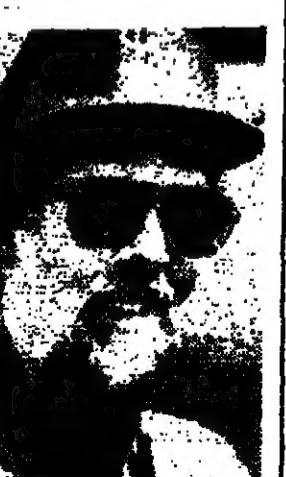
See TRIAL, Page 2

Kiosk Soviet and U.S. Prove a Point

OSAKAROVKA, Soviet Union (Reuters) — Soviet and U.S. scientists exploded 30 tons of TNT in the steps of Central Asia on Wednesday to prove that with modern technology the smallest blast can be monitored and the observance of a nuclear test ban treaty verified.

The scientists have been operating a set of seismometers at three research stations around the Soviet nuclear testing ground at Semipalatinsk in eastern Kazakhstan since July last year.

On Wednesday they took three U.S. congressmen and a group of journalists to a remote field to set off 10 tons of TNT (trinitrotoluene) in holes bored to 63 feet (20 meters). A further 20 tons was set off in a disused copper mine. The explosions were registered at the three stations.



S. Brian Willson, a Vietnam veteran, was hit by a train and badly injured while leading a peace protest in California. Another picture, Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

Warnings of a coup reached Corazon Aquino before the military Friday. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

West German factory output fell 1.3 percent in July. Page 9.



Mathias Rust, left, at the opening of his trial, and his mother and brother at the courthouse.

Seoul Party Leaders Agree on Election by Dec. 20

By Young Ho

SEOUL — Leaders of South Korea's governing party and the opposition agreed Wednesday to hold elections by Dec. 20 and to seek speedy liberalization of labor laws.

Meanwhile, workers began new protests at Hyundai factories.

Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the governing party, and Kim Young Sam, president of the major opposition party, met in the National Assembly building for almost three hours and agreed on a timetable for

what would be the nation's first direct presidential election since 1971, their spokesmen said.

Mr. Roh is his party's likely candidate, and Mr. Kim is one of two chief contenders to represent the opposition.

Their meeting was heralded as auspicious in South Korea, where the government has arrested opposition politicians more often than it has negotiated with them in recent years.

The two leaders had substantive talks for the first time since the

government, in response to street protests in June, promised direct elections and other changes.

The talks took on special urgency in light of continuing labor unrest. Workers have staged strikes or sit-ins at more than 2,000 plants since June 29, when Mr. Roh went on national television to urge President Chun Doo Hwan, his friend and former army colleague, to accede to opposition demands. Mr. Chun agreed July 1.

Most of the strikes have been settled after a few days, but at Hyundai's factories in Ulsan, the scene two weeks ago of the largest strikes of the summer, new trouble broke out Wednesday.

Tens of thousands of Hyundai workers returned to work last month after the company recognized their newly formed unions and promised to consider their requests for wage increases. No agreement on wages was actually reached in the preliminary settlement, which was mediated by a high-ranking Labor Ministry official.

On Wednesday, the postponed issue of wages returned as 20,000 to 30,000 workers staged sit-ins and paraded through the east coast city of Ulsan. Other workers gathered in front of Ulsan's city hall, where some smashed windows and burned about a dozen municipal vehicles.

Workers originally requested an increase in basic wages of 25 percent while management offered 7 percent. Both sides had moved toward compromise by Wednesday.

See KOREA, Page 2

A Rapprochement for Pope and Jews

By Joseph Berger

CASTELGANDOLF, Italy — The Roman Catholic and Jewish officials who confronted one another here this week succeeded in meeting both immediate practical goals as well as healing a breach in a productive relationship of almost 20 years.

The Jewish officials were able to tell Pope John Paul II directly about their pain and anger over the audience he granted to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, something some of them said they absolutely needed to do for themselves and for their credibility as representatives of Jewish organizations.

The pope was able to express his sorrow over the Holocaust without directly discussing his audience with Mr. Waldheim. Neither did other Catholic officials apologize for the audience. At the same time the discussions dispelled fears that the Waldheim controversy would disrupt a meeting scheduled Sept. 11 between Jewish officials and the pope in Miami.

"It has to be looked at as a package," said Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, director of international re-

lations for the American Jewish Committee. "I've been around people for a long time, and I had to temper expectations. By the time we came to the pope, we had done our real work, and as far as I was concerned the meeting with the pope was frosting on the cake."

Central to the talks was a desire by both sides to preserve a formal relationship that goes back to 1969.

NEWS ANALYSIS

This relationship between Vatican officials and a coalition of Jewish organizations has involved productive discussions on everything from theology to the diplomatic status of Israel, and it has been credited with helping improve relations between Jews and Catholics. It stands in sharp contrast to the long history of distrust and animosity that preceded it.

Given their anger over the Waldheim audience, the Jewish officials who came to Italy needed an honorable way to restore that relationship.

"Waldheim held the expectation of a serious breach in the dialogue," said Henry Siegman, execu-

tive director of the American Jewish Congress, who has participated in Vatican talks since 1969. "If you're practicing dialogue, you observe the rules of the game. If you do something as traumatic as Waldheim, then you have an obligation to talk to your partner before you do it."

The Catholic officials also wanted to restore the relationship in a way that would not compel them to yield an essential principle and apologize for the audience.

In World War II, Mr. Waldheim served in a German Army unit that has been implicated in the deportations of Jews from Greece. But Catholic officials argue that his guilt has not been proved, and they contend that refusing an audience to him would amount to a judgment on that guilt.

Both sides also had some practical goals in mind. The Catholics were worried that anger over the audience would cast a pall over the pope's 10-day trip to the United States.

The Jewish officials also saw the Catholic concern over the Wald-

See POPE, Page 2



SPANDAU DEMOLITION — A wrecking crew tearing down the roof of Spandau Prison in West Berlin on Wednesday. The Allied powers — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France — agreed that the prison would be demolished after the death of the last of the Nazi leaders held there, Rudolf Hess. He died on Aug. 17.

Philatelists Solve the Inverted Candle Caper and Find CIA Link

By Philip Shenon

WASHINGTON — Call it the inverted candle caper.

As embassies go, it doesn't exactly rank with the Bay of Pigs. But neither is it the kind of publicity that the Central Intelligence Agency goes looking for.

According to government investigators, the CIA last year unwittingly bought scores of misprinted postage stamps, with an upside-down image of a candle.

Several agency employees had both the analytical skills to notice the flaw and the financial savvy to recognize the value of such a rarity. And, the

investigators say, the CIA workers made a secret agreement among themselves, sold the stamps for thousands of dollars and split the proceeds.

It is unclear whether the sale was illegal or even improper, but it is certain that stamp collectors are beside themselves.

"This is the most exciting stamp story of the year, and the CIA angle adds a lot of pizzazz," said Donald Sandman, a Camden, New York, stamp dealer who helped expose the CIA's involvement. "I was sort of wondering whether the money had gone to the Contras or something."

Characteristically mmm, the agency refused Tuesday to say if the incident had prompted an

internal investigation or any sort of punishment for the workers.

"We don't discuss internal matters," said Sharon Foster, a CIA spokeswoman. "I can't comment on the specific issues, but I will point out that the agency has a high standard of conduct for its employees."

It is also unclear exactly how much money was divided among the CIA workers, who sold the stamps in April 1986.

But according to Linn's Stamp News, a newspaper for stamp collectors that first reported the story, one of the stamps sold by the CIA employees was later purchased for more than \$17,000. Another brought \$5,000, the newspaper said.

According to the government, the inverted \$1 stamps were printed in November 1985, along with more than 28 million normal versions of the stamp. Only one sheet, or 400 stamps, was produced with the misprint.

The CIA employees' involvement was uncovered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which assigned investigators to follow the trail of the 400 stamps.

The investigators determined that 95 of them were purchased by the CIA from a McLean, Virginia, post office in March 1986.

Of those, nine were used on CIA mail before

See STAMPS, Page 2

Moscow Celebrates Chagall at 100

By John Russell

MOSCOW — The centennial of the birth of Marc Chagall — painter, printmaker, stage designer and autobiographer — was marked here Wednesday by the opening of an exhibition of his work at the Pushkin Museum.

It was a festive occasion, with speeches, music, a poem by Andrei A. Voznesensky, and an overflowing and attentive crowd of admirers. Vava Chagall, the artist's widow, was the guest of honor.

Mr. Voznesensky spoke for everyone present when he said at a news conference that Chagall was a "genius of our century."

"Let us rejoice," the poet said, "that he is back at home, or that at least his works are."

That Chagall is not yet fully back home has recently been made clear by articles and speeches by Communist Party members in his native Belorussia. There have been a number of attacks on Chagall and his champion, Mr. Voznesensky, in the Belorussian press.

At a party meeting in June in Minsk, the Belorussian capital, Chagall's work was openly attacked and his ties to the Soviet Union repudiated by one speaker.

The centennial exhibition may be a triumph for the artist in Moscow, but authorities in Vitebsk, where Chagall was born Moyshe Shagal on July 7, 1887, have made it clear that they have no intention of turning his birthplace into a museum, Mr. Voznesensky said.

Meanwhile, it is clear in Moscow that Chagall's paintings and prints thrive conspicuously on his native soil and in his native light. His stories remain Russian stories, no matter how often he delighted in telling them. His wit, his powers of observation, his vaulting fancy and his all-embracing sentiment are Russian, without exception, and it seems more than ever ridiculous that Russians have been deprived of them for so long.

The opening was an exhilarating scene, especially for the young Russians who had heard Chagall's work talked about but who had rarely been able to see it, but also for the bemused ancients who might just remember the events of October 1918 in Vitebsk.

Chagall, then 31, was commissar in charge of all matters to do with art in Vitebsk. For the first anniversary of the Russian Revolution he decorated the town with paintings, each as big as a house,

See CHAGALL, Page 2

Iran Strikes Back After Iraqi Raids, Attacks 5 Vessels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iraq, in a fierce response to Iranian attempts to reduce its oil exports, used gunboats to attack a cargo vessel and four oil tankers within 16 hours, shippers said Wednesday.

Iraq said its planes had hit two more oil tankers and other "vital economic targets."

Western military sources in the region said the wave of Iranian raids at sea, matching Iraqi air strikes on Tehran's oil tankers, appeared to have been carefully coordinated to create maximum disruption to shipping in the Gulf.

Baghdad warned last week that it was losing patience with Iran's refusal to accept a July 20 United Nations cease-fire order in the Gulf War, and it resumed air attacks Saturday. Military sources said Iraq could no longer allow Tehran to play for time and use oil earnings to re-equip its forces.

Washington said Tuesday that it would press next week for a UN arms embargo against Iran if Tehran did not accept the peace call by Friday.

Britain and Italy have exerted strong diplomatic pressure on Iraq to stop its raids.

Iranian Revolutionary Guards in three speedboats fired rocket-propelled grenades at the 48,473-ton Greek tanker Dafni early Wednesday after it left the Saudi port of Al Jubayl for Singapore, hitting the vessel's port side but causing no casualties, shipping sources and Lloyd's of London said.

An Iranian gunboat also attacked the Spanish tanker Munguia on Tuesday near the Saudi oil terminal at Ras Tanura, northwest of Bahrain, Lloyd's said.

The other attacks by Revolutionary Guards were launched on a Cypriot cargo ship, the Leonidas Glory; a South Korean tanker, the Astro Fegassus; and a Japanese-chartered Liberian tanker, the Amund Marine, which was attacked by two speedboats and took two rockets on the port side above the water line, the sources said.

Since Saturday, when Iraq resumed the so-called tanker war after a 45-day lull, Iran has attacked six vessels in the Gulf, and Iraq has claimed to have hit 11.

All of the Iranian attacks were hundreds of miles from Kuwait, where two reflagged Kuwaiti tankers and their U.S. escorts arrived safely Tuesday evening. It marked the completion of the sixth U.S. convoy since the operations began in July.

Shipping sources said a south-bound convoy left Kuwait's Al Ahmadi oil terminal for the Strait of Hormuz early Wednesday under U.S. escort.

There are 28 U.S. Navy vessels in the northern Arabian Sea, outside the Gulf. It is the largest U.S. armada assembled since early 1986, when the navy held operations off Libya in the Mediterranean Sea before the American bombing raid on Libya in April.

The World War II battleship Missouri arrived outside the Gulf with a five-vessel escort Tuesday. (UPI, Reuters)

The attacks on the Dafni and the Spanish were the first on tankers carrying Saudi oil for several months. Shipping sources said the raids were probably carried out by Revolutionary Guard units based at Farsi Island, 25 miles (40 kilometers) northeast of the area where the incidents occurred.

A spokesman for Lloyd's, the shipping insurer, said he did not know if the two ships had been in Saudi waters when they were hit.

Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia reached a low ebb after more than 400 pilgrims, many of them Iranian, were killed during disturbances at the holy city of Mecca July 31. Each side blamed the other for the incident.

The attack on the Spanish vessel, which caused no casualties, was the first of its kind in waters so near Saudi Arabia and was apparently carried out by a regular Iranian navy vessel.

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U.S. Accepts Drug to Cut Cholesterol

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK — A new type of drug approved for marketing by the Food and Drug Administration has been hailed by experts as the most effective remedy yet devised for lowering cholesterol in the blood.

The drug, lovastatin, is expected to revolutionize treatment of high cholesterol levels, which heart specialists regard as the most important underlying cause of atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease.

In the United States, about 20 million adults have cholesterol levels that put them at very high risk of developing coronary heart disease, and experts predict that lovastatin will be prescribed for many of these people, as well as for millions of others whose risk is not quite as high.

However, the treatment, which should be available in two to three weeks, will be costly. At a news conference Tuesday, representatives of the developer, Merck & Co., said the price of lovastatin to the pharmacist would be \$1.25 a 20-milligram dose, and some patients would need four 20-milligram tablets a day.

Thus, with the retail markup, the annual cost for patients at highest risk could exceed \$3,000.

Merck is to sell the drug under the name Mevacor.

The drug agency did not give lovastatin a blanket approval. The agency advised that patients for whom lovastatin is prescribed should have blood tests every six weeks to check on liver function, as well as annual eye examinations.

An increase in liver enzymes has been noted in about 1 percent of patients taking lovastatin, which could mean their livers are being overworked. Other patients have experienced changes in the lens of the eye that could suggest an increased risk of cataracts.

Experts cautioned Tuesday that lovastatin should not be considered an alternative to a cholesterol-lowering diet but rather an adjunct to dietary changes. In many people, they said, diet alone is effective in

See DRUG, Page 2

Pershing Decision Defended

Kohl Says Action Helps Arms Pact

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl defended his offer to scrap West Germany's 72 Pershing-IA missiles, telling a parliamentary session Wednesday that the proposal would help the superpowers reach an arms control agreement.

Mr. Kohl, speaking during a parliamentary debate, also said the offer had foiled a Soviet attempt to strain relations within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The offer, announced last week, will help President Ronald Reagan "successfully conclude an agreement" at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva disarmament talks, Mr. Kohl said.

Opposition politicians said that Mr. Kohl was unable to get his coalition government's backing for the offer and questioned his ability to put it into effect.

Hard-line conservatives in the West German coalition reacted angrily after Mr. Kohl said last week that Bonn would scrap its aging Pershing-IA missiles if the superpowers reached an agreement to dismantle their medium- and shorter-range missiles worldwide.

Bavaria's Christian Social Union, the most conservative of the coalition's three parties, boycotted government talks on Tuesday.

The union's leader, Franz Josef Strauss, said his party also would stay away from a second round of talks planned for later this month.

Mr. Strauss said Mr. Kohl's offer could harm West Germany's security.

Soviet Demands Rejected
Earlier, *Der Oberboresen* and *Leu* *Convent of The Washington Post* reported.

The Reagan administration has rejected new Soviet demands for an agreement on the 72 U.S. missile warheads based in West Germany, described by Moscow as the last major obstacle to a U.S.-Soviet agreement on missiles in Europe and a summit meeting this fall.

White House and State Department officials expressed confidence that the U.S. position, which they described as definite and final, would not interfere with the U.S.-Soviet pact or the summit meeting of President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, despite increasing emphasis on the issue from Moscow.

A deputy Soviet foreign minister, Alexander Bessmertnykh, said Tuesday in Moscow that a treaty could be achieved only if the United States agreed to extend the proposed ban to include its nuclear warheads on West Germany's Pershing-IA missiles.

A State Department official called the Soviet demand "a ploy" to keep controversy alive between the United States and West Germany. Another official called it "a phony issue" raised by Moscow and said "they are going to have to back off" if they want an agreement on missiles in Europe.



Workers in Washington unload boxes of proposals for various states for the superconducting supercollider.

A Supercollider Race in U.S.

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mindful of the theory about the early bird, at 4 A.M. New York was waiting at the Energy Department, Oklahoma was not far behind. Texas waited for the news media to assemble before rolling up in classic Lone Star style, with a truck full of documents and a caravan of members of Congress to witness delivery.

"If they read them, they'll see that Texas has the best site," said Representative Jack Brooks, a Democrat of Texas, while that deficit-minded foe of federal spending, Senator Phil Gramm, a Republican of Texas, stood by beaming.

The race is on for the superconducting supercollider, a \$6-billion atom smasher that is billed as the juiciest federal project in decades even though Congress has not decided whether to build it.

The state that wins the supercollider, a 52-mile (84-kilometer) atomic racetrack that would dwarf existing accelerators, gets 4,500 construction jobs, 2,500 permanent positions, a \$275-million annual operating budget.

Nearly a dozen states descended on the Energy Department on Tuesday to submit bids for what Energy Secretary John S. Herrington has called the "crown jewel of high-energy physics" and what most state officials view as a crown jewel, period.

When the application deadline passed Wednesday, the department had three dozen proposals from 24 bidders, some involving several states.

The magnitude of the project goes a long way toward explaining why the governors of Ohio, Louisiana and Colorado journeyed to Washington to deliver applications Tuesday, why the Department of Energy had a truck standing by to ferry the documents to its offices in Germantown, Maryland, and why Representative Brooks and Senator Gramm stood side by side at a news conference, extolling virtues of the Texas Panhandle lifestyle.

Although the official application was limited to 200 pages, exclusive of charts and graphs, few states were willing to rest their cases so briefly. The Texas proposal weighed in at 2,400 pounds (about

1,100 kilograms). Ohio's 60 boxes of documents measured 200 cubic feet (5.6 cubic meters).

Bert Roth, the Energy Department's procurement chief, gamely signed receipts for the material, although the boxes posed for the cameras were ceremonial stand-ins. "We didn't want to be lifting the boxes," Mr. Roth said. "You could hurt yourself."

To enter the competition, states had only to meet a handful of criteria: The department expects 16,000 acres (about 6,500 hectares) of free land for the collider and will rule out any state that cannot supply adequate power and water for the project.

The National Academy of Sciences will review the proposals for technical merit, such as ease of construction and the absence of earthquake potential, and will prepare a short list of finalists by the end of the year. If all goes according to schedule, President Ronald Reagan will name the winner in January 1989, in one of his last official acts.

When the bidding process was opened in April, Mr. Herrington said it was designed to be "absolutely open and aboveboard." But because virtually every state is certain that its site will pass technical muster, the competition has come down to a battle of inducements, from the tangible to the subjective.

Sandwiched between the geological charts and maps are treatises on schools and shopping centers, cultural attractions and air quality and proximity to lakes, parks, forests or any other conceivable attraction.

In an effort to avert a bidding war, Congress ruled out consideration of direct financial incentives, but it allowed states to offer "site enhancements" such as new roads, sewers and housing development.

Senator Gramm said Texas is willing to put up \$700 million in such enhancements, including a utility subsidy that would provide power to the collider at 1 cent a kilowatt-hour. The subsidy was aimed at countering an advantage enjoyed by Washington state, which has abundant supplies of low-cost hydropower.

Clothes-Conscious Kids Meet Old Idea: Uniforms

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Pupils at a public elementary school here have begun wearing uniforms to class in a project aimed at cutting costs for moderate-income parents and curbing social pressure among clothes-conscious children.

About 360 students from pre-kindergarten to fifth grade showed up for opening day at South Baltimore's Cherry Hill Elementary School, most dressed in the new uniform: navy blue sleeveless dresses and blouses for the girls, blue slacks, dress shirts and ties for the boys.

The price of a uniform is \$30, and shoes cost \$18 to \$20.

"When two pair of Calvin Klein jeans and a pair of Reebok tennis shoes costs \$150," said Jacqueline Powell, director of the project at the school, "then it makes sense to buy five whole uniforms for the same price."

Cherry Hill is the first of at least four schools in the area to go with uniforms, long worn at parochial and private schools but traditionally shunned by public schools.

The move comes amid concern over growing competitiveness among children vying for social acceptance. In Prince George's County, Maryland, a 17-year-old high school student was shot and wounded last spring over a pair of \$95 high-fashion sunglasses.

Although such violence rarely

reaches the elementary school level, parents at Cherry Hill repeatedly voiced impatience on opening day with what they said was increasing pressure from their children to buy expensive clothes.

Local and national school administrators said they did not know how many other public schools had adopted uniforms, but the idea appears to be gaining momentum.

At Burrville Elementary School in Washington, which will start such a program Tuesday, Principal Walter Henry said the school was

'When two pair of Calvin Klein jeans and a pair of Reebok tennis shoes costs \$150, it makes sense to buy five uniforms for the same price.'

— Jacqueline Powell, school project director

in a relatively poor area where it was often difficult for parents to purchase conventional clothing.

"Many kids have low self-esteem," Mr. Henry said. He said it was hoped that uniforms would "help instill pride."

Cherry Hill developed its program independent of the Baltimore school system, said Ms. Powell.

"The parents in the community wanted it," she said. Cherry Hill is an enclave of mostly black low- and moderate-income families within a mile of Baltimore's wealthy Inner Harbor and business district.

"It's been a very unifying thing," said the principal of Cherry Hill, William Howard, who with Ms. Powell surveyed the neighborhood on the idea last spring and found widespread support.

Ms. Powell said the program had generated a cottage industry, with a local designer and two seamstresses making the shirts, dresses and slacks, and a locally owned store providing the shoes at a 25-percent discount.

Many children returning to Cherry Hill school after the long summer vacation expressed acceptance of, if not enthusiasm for, the new regime.

"It's O.K.," said Tiffany Wiley, 7, a first grader. She said of the dress, "I like it because it has buttons on it."

Adrian Hughes, 8, a third grader, said he liked the color of the slacks. His enthusiasm, however, did not extend to his necktie.

"When you put it around your neck, it chokes you," he said.

Hospital Space at Issue In N.Y. Homeless Plan

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Psychiatrists and social workers say a plan by Mayor Edward I. Koch to take mentally ill homeless people off the streets is an important first step toward reversing what they regard as the failed policy of releasing large numbers of such patients from mental institutions.

But in interviews Tuesday they emphasized that it was only the first step in what must be a two-step program.

And they added that preparations seemed inadequate for the equally important second step — creating enough bed space and the kind of individual counseling and support that will be needed.

Authorities in the field agree that the national movement to remove many patients from mental institutions that began on a large scale in the 1960s was a failure.

The movement led to the closing or shrinking of most state mental hospitals as patients were put on medication and put out on their own. The consensus is that many such patients, with medication or without it, were not prepared to take care of themselves.

But mental health experts said that correcting the situation is far more complicated than sweeping the homeless off the streets.

As more details of Mr. Koch's plan were becoming known, many

said the complications had not been properly addressed.

"This will only succeed if we get more psychiatric hospital beds and residential facilities," said Dr. J. J. Boufford, head of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corp. "Otherwise we'll just end up with another full ward at Bellevue — and that's not what we want."

Bellevue is a large city-run hospital that frequently receives emergency admissions of mental patients.

The mayor's plan stems from a liberal interpretation of New York State laws governing the commitment of mental patients, one that may face legal challenges.

In the past, the state could order someone into a mental institution if he or she was found to be in "imminent danger to himself or to others." The new interpretation will be that the person be deemed "in danger of serious harm within the foreseeable future."

"What the mayor is trying to do in New York is in keeping with the consensus nationally among psychiatrists," said John Talbot of the University of Maryland Medical School and head of a task force on the mentally ill homeless of the American Psychiatric Association.

Robert M. Hayes, director of the Coalition for the Homeless, makes a point that many critics share: "It is a scarcity of beds that keeps people out of hospitals, not an abundance of rights."



Donald J. Trump

Soviet Names Swiss Envoy

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union named a woman as its ambassador to Switzerland on Monday, Zoya Novozhilova, an education official, replaces Ivan Ippolitov, the ambassador since 1984.

Developer Surveys the White House

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Donald J. Trump, one of New York's biggest and most vocal developers, said that he was not interested in running for political office in New York, but indicated that the presidency was another matter.

Mr. Trump, a Republican, bought full-page advertisements in three major newspapers around the United States on Wednesday to air his foreign-policy views. And an adviser disclosed that Mr. Trump is planning a trip next month to New Hampshire, site of the first presidential primary.

While some campaign consultants scoffed at the notion of a landlord and casino owner as a candidate, Mr. Trump, whose holdings are estimated at \$3 billion, shook the speculation with a statement from a spokesman that said: "There is absolutely no plan to run for mayor, governor or United States senator. He will not comment about the presidency."

Mr. Trump was not available to comment on whether he means to be taken seriously as someone pondering running for president or was

just stirring up a little smoke to draw attention to himself or his views.

His trip to New Hampshire is in response to an invitation from Mike Dunbar, a Republican who is running a "draft Donald Trump" movement. According to Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Trump already has high name recognition in New Hampshire.

Mr. Dunbar, who is well known in New Hampshire Republican circles as both conservative and offbeat, said he has arranged for Mr. Trump to speak at a Rotary Club luncheon Oct. 22 in Portsmouth.

"There's not a Republican running who can win the general election," Mr. Dunbar said. "I decided we better find someone who is capable of being elected."

He said his support had been sought by most of the other Republican contenders, including Vice President George Bush, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and Representative Jack F. Kemp of upstate New York.

Mr. Dunbar said he had not met Mr. Trump but came to admire him from newspaper and magazine articles. He said Mr. Trump had the

same kind of entrepreneurial style that made Lee A. Iacocca attractive to some Democrats. Mr. Iacocca, chairman of the Chrysler Corp., has said he will not be a candidate.

Mr. Trump, according to his office, spent \$94,801 of his own money to purchase full-page advertisements in The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Boston Globe, which circulates extensively in New Hampshire.

The advertisement, according to an advance copy provided by his office, carries the headline: "There's nothing wrong with America's foreign defense policy that a little backbone can't cure."

Mr. Trump, 41, has no particular background in foreign policy. His real-estate holdings are largely in New York, Atlantic City and West Palm Beach, Florida.

He did, however, travel to Moscow in July, where he met with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The ostensible subject of their meeting was the possible development of luxury hotels in the Soviet Union by Mr. Trump. But Mr. Trump's calls for nuclear disarmament were also well-known to the Russians.

Charles Wesley, Black Scholar, Dies

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Charles Harris Wesley, 95, one of the most eminent black scholars in the United States, died Aug. 16 at Howard University Hospital in Washington of pneumonia.

Dr. Wesley wrote a number of works that broke ground in the writing of black history. His doctoral dissertation, "Negro Labor in the United States 1850 to 1925: A Study in American Economic History," was the first scholarly examination of the black labor force in the period after slavery.

He wrote a dozen books on black history, specializing in the 1930s in studies of slavery and emancipation in the British West Indies.

"Neglected History" appeared in 1965, and "Collapse of the Confed-

eracy," published in 1930, was reissued in 1968. He also wrote numerous scholarly articles and edited the International Library on Negro Life and History and the Negro History Bulletin. Just before his death he was preparing two more books.

He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated from Fisk University in 1911. At 19 he was awarded a graduate fellowship at Yale, where he waited on tables to earn his board while completing his master's degree in 1913. In 1920 he received his doctorate from Harvard and accepted a position at Howard.

In 1974, at 82, Dr. Wesley came out of retirement to become the first director of the Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum in Philadelphia.

Other deaths:

Dick Young, 69, a syndicated sports columnist and member of the writer's wing of baseball's Hall of Fame, Monday in New York. He had intestinal surgery in July.

Wade H. McCree Jr., 67, solicitor general under President Jimmy Carter, a former federal judge and professor of law, Sunday of a heart attack in Detroit. He was considered one of the outstanding black jurists of recent decades.

Kenshiro Hattori, 68, chairman of Hattori Seiko Co., of cancer of the pancreas in Tokyo on Tuesday.

Jacob (Jake) Zeitlin, 84, friend and confidant to many American authors and an bibliophile who made and lost several fortunes in the pursuit of rare books, Sunday in Los Angeles.

Burma to Allow Private Food Deals

Agence France-Presse

RANGOON, Burma — The government has authorized Burmese citizens to engage in private-sector dealing in nine basic commodities, including rice, in what analysts called the first major change in economic policy in more than 20 years.

The partial repeal of a 1966 regulation that covered 426 items was announced Tuesday by the Council of Ministers, and it came after calls by the Burmese leader, Ne Win, for social, political and economic changes.

The order, likely to affect the livelihood of five million Burmese farmers, allows the private sector to buy and sell rice, corn and seven kinds of beans freely on the domestic market.

The order said every citizen would be allowed to "purchase, transport, store, sell and transact" the deregulated crops within Burma, beginning with the next harvest, after registering with government authorities.

The order also said that in the future, peasants were to pay land taxes with crops rather than with cash. Prescribed payments in crops like rice, wheat, corn, beans, cotton and sugar cane will be announced later, the government said.

Total farmland in Burma is estimated to cover about 10 million hectares (25.63 million acres), and the bulk of Burmese farmers have holdings of not more than four hectares.

The changes come amid economic hard times in Burma and signs of

a severe food shortage. An Australian expert said in Bangkok last month that for the first time in modern times, agricultural production in Burma this year might not be enough to feed the country's population, which totals 37 million.

The Australian expert said that even if a drought now affecting the country could be overcome, fuel shortages and an inadequate transportation system would hamper distribution to needy areas.

Analysts said they believed the food situation and its possible social and political consequences had prompted General Ne Win's sudden call for change in a speech Aug. 10.

General Ne Win, 76, who has kept his country virtually isolated since he seized power in a coup in 1962, called for a candid reappraisal of Burma's social, political and economic conditions over the last 25 years.

Faced with a soaring foreign debt, double-digit inflation, widespread black marketeering and slowing growth, Burma applied to the United Nations earlier this year for least-developed-country status.

Foreign-currency reserves are believed to be \$28 million, enough to run the country for only two weeks.

Israel to Renew Ties to Hungary

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel and Hungary will sign an agreement in Switzerland next week to establish diplomatic interest offices in Budapest and Tel Aviv, according to Israeli radio.

It quoted a Hungarian Foreign Ministry official Tuesday as saying

the move was a first step toward renewed diplomatic relations, severed by Hungary during the 1967 Middle East war.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres will also meet Foreign Minister Pinter Varkonyi of Hungary at the United Nations at the end of the month, the radio said.



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A Middle-Aged Israel Is Sensing Limitations

Scrapping of Jet Signals a Change in Idea That Anything Is Possible

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The decision by Israel to halt development of the Lavi fighter jet may have finally laid to rest the notion held by many Israelis that the country can always accomplish the impossible, no matter what the odds or what the price. This cherished notion, it seems, is being replaced by a new sense of limits that may make for a healthier and more stable Israeli society in the future.

The Israeli-designed Lavi had become the symbol of a philosophy that has its roots in the very incep-

tion of Zionism. That philosophy was summed up in the pet phrase of Zionism's founding father, Theodor Herzl: "If you will it, it is no dream."

Herzl's credo became the national motto, and it came to mean, in the eyes of many Israelis, that there was nothing too large, too audacious, too inventive or too costly for Israel to accomplish. That included the building of an advanced combat jet in an era when only major industrial powers had the resources for such a project.

What Israel seems to be discovering is that Herzl's credo was a wonderful philosophy for a state in its formative stages but that it can be disastrous for a working democracy at middle age.

Political analysts say that this explains why the Israeli cabinet voted 12-11 Sunday to kill the Lavi fighter project. They also say it is why they believe Herzl's credo probably was finally buried along with it.

"The principle that 'if you will it, it is no dream' is cheap for politicians and costly for the public," said Yaron Ezrahi, a Hebrew University political theorist. "Prudence, on the other hand, can be costly for politicians in the short run, but economical for the public. The cabinet chose prudence."

Although Herzl's vision became the philosophy of the Labor Party and of David Ben-Gurion, the Labor movement was always more

ready to make compromises with reality than the nationalist right when a harsh choice had to be made.

This was most apparent in 1947, when Ben-Gurion decided to accept the United Nations partition plan, at a time when many of the forefathers of the present Likud bloc wanted to hold out for all of Palestine and Jerusalem.

Over the ensuing decades that pragmatic trend within the Labor Party has grown even stronger, as its leadership has shifted from foreign-born visionaries to native-born technocrats.

This new Labor generation replaced Herzl's vision with a spirit of pragmatism that allowed practical considerations and cost-benefit analyses to temper some of Zionism's more utopian aspirations.

The same has not been true for the nationalist Likud bloc, which first came to power in 1977.

The Likud leaders have always believed that people can shape the future by their will and that the nation must never be constrained by cost-benefit analyses in its aspirations — whether in building the Lavi or Jewish settlements, in invading Lebanon or expanding the economy.

For example, when faced with the cost-benefit analyses on the Lavi, the Likud leader, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, responded that Israel needed the Lavi to spur and maintain national morale, period.

Explaining the nationalist position, Israel Harel, a leader of the movement for Jewish settlements on the West Bank and a supporter of the Lavi project, said:

"There is a mood today to kill everything that has vision in it. You cannot advance a nation that way. My parents were against the declaration of the State of Israel. They said at the time that the United States was not with us so it was not pragmatic. You could say now that if we had been pragmatic then, today there would not be a state."

"You cannot look at every problem through the hole of the penny. Slowly this nation is being divided between believers and nonbelievers, and I am not referring to religion."



About 800 aircraft workers gathered outside the U.S. and Canadian embassies in Tel Aviv on Wednesday to protest the decision to scrap the Lavi. Many filled out forms for immigration visas to dramatize a threat to at least 3,000 jobs posed by the cancellation.

party's ethos and choose instead Labor's politics of limits.

It was the third time since the national unity government was formed in September 1984 that, with the cabinet facing a monumental decision about Israel's future, the Labor Party's pragmatic approach had won the day.

The first was the decision, made in January 1985, to withdraw from most of the territory that Israel then controlled in Lebanon, over the heated objections of Likud ministers that such a withdrawal, no matter how practical, would signal weakness.

The second was the July 1985 decision, also sought by the Labor Party, to adopt a draconian economic reform program. The program passed despite the objections of many Likud ministers, who thought the people would suffer too much, even if the plan was

crucial for healing the overall economy.

Both of these decisions have turned out to be overwhelmingly popular with the public. Whether the same will be true of the abandonment of the Lavi should be apparent soon enough.

More than at any time in Israel's recent history, the ideological differences between the Labor and Likud parties are now starkly clear to the voters, which is why the elections in November 1988 should be so interesting, and why they will determine whether the Lavi decision was a turning point.

Hours after the cabinet decision Sunday, the Likud ministers, led by Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, indicated that they would use the Lavi vote as an election issue. Mr. Sharon described the killing of the Lavi as "another example of weakness" initiated by the Labor Party.

Labor Party analysts have responded that despite the Likud accusations of bowing to American pressure to halt the Lavi, continuing to build the aircraft would in fact have made Israel even more economically dependent on the United States.

It is typical of the Likud ministers, these Labor supporters say, to focus on the symbol of the Lavi and ignore its real costs, which were largely underwritten by the United States.

The next elections will determine whether the Israeli public will reward prudence, sobriety and something less than instant gratification of its politicians," Mr. Ezrahi, the political theorist, said. "If so, I think it will be a sign of maturity. If not, it will be a sign that visionary politics is still running strong here."

In Lodz, Shells of Factories Sum Up Poland's Legacy and National Gloom

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

LODZ, Poland — Out past the railroad tracks, at a place where the city gives way and factories with names like Olympia and Uniolextal take over, lies a cluster of sprawling concrete buildings with smashed windows and weeds growing on their roofs.

"Those were the 1970s," Adam Junka said, shrugging. "Now they're being divided up. A small production of metal accessories, buckles, will go in, and maybe some textile weaving."

Mr. Junka runs the big Dywiden carpet works, which, by a curious industrial irony, makes Polish Oriental carpets that are sold in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The unused factory shells by the Dywiden mills in the decaying textile town of Lodz are a metaphor for the bad government planning and wild spending in the 1970s that yielded for Poland a mountain of foreign debt, declining living standards and, ultimately, the labor turmoil that led seven years ago to the emergence of Solidarity as the first independent trade union in the Soviet bloc.

Martial law crushed that, and now industrial towns like Lodz are crucial to efforts by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, to gain a measure of popular support for a program of economic renewal.

But the mood in Lodz as workers trickle back from vacations in the Tatra Mountains or on the Baltic Sea reflects a kind of deep national gloom.

Lodz, population 850,000, has been the center of Polish textiles since German and Austrian capital established a booming industry in the 19th century to supply an immense Russian market. The city boasts a large university, technical schools and a film academy that brought forth such directors as Roman Polanski and Andrzej Wajda.

Lodz's mills are struggling with shortages of raw materials and of the capital needed to replace aging machinery. Water, crucial to textile making, is also in short supply, as is money for public projects. This season, the closing of the city's crumbling philharmonic concert

hall for lack of funds to restore it touched particular sensibilities in the town that was the birthplace of Arthur Rubenstein.

Remnants of the local Solidarity group turn out underground newspapers. Former leaders' apartments bear fading traces of earlier struggles, such as stickers on television screens saying "TV Lies," or photos of Lech Walesa or the pope.

Fresh flowers regularly adorn a plaque on the church of the Elevation of the Holy Cross, on Julian Tuwim Street, that was installed "To the memory of the shipyard workers on the coast fallen in the struggle for human rights."

The high jarring strains of labor struggle are gone, however, and the concerns now are a rising tide of alcoholism, an estimated 300 to 400 heroin users and the plight of mothers working day and night in the mills.

For Mr. Junka, the carpet mill manager, the big problems are assuring the flow of raw materials and parts, and scraping together the capital to replace aging looms and develop products to enter new markets.

The mills were crushed, he said, when Western governments responded to martial law in 1981 by cutting deliveries of cotton, wool and synthetic fiber, forcing Lodz to rely on unsure and often low-quality Russian supplies.

Moreover, small beginnings in the United States, where Dywiden sought to sell through chains such as J.C. Penney, were nipped in the bud, and exports to the Middle East were cramped by fighting in Lebanon and the Gulf.

Some Lodz companies began pooling resources to make goods that free them from foreign dependence, but the effort is still in its infancy.

New financing regulations enable the companies to draw more readily on hard currency accounts. That helped Dywiden plunk down \$500,000 apiece for two Belgian looms that produce two-meter widths of carpet.

The major brake on such activities, by all accounts, is a persistent lack of labor incentive. One Lodz mill, in an experiment unparalleled in Poland, is trying to raise morale by selling stock in the company to its employees in a kind of profit-sharing plan. But more efforts will probably be needed.

"There's a lot of talk about economic reform, but it's getting worse," said the Reverend Stanislaw Miecznikowski, a Jesuit priest in Lodz who has been active in union activities. "The greatest pain is the waste of human labor. People have no motive for effort, no outlook. The greatest social disaster is that people have no incentive to work honestly. General apathy prevails."

"The government has noticed it and is attempting some measures to get social understanding, but it doesn't work. They have no authority left."

Father Miecznikowski also noted: "There are very few hospitals and a total shortage of drugs, but the first item is the hard life of working women. More women are employed than men, and they work a three-shift system. There are very many miscarriages. They stand at work, and there is no ventilation."

Hawke Urges National Apology to Australia's Aborigines

Agence France-Press

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia — A clear statement acknowledging the injustices to Australian aborigines ought to be made before the 1988 bicentennial celebration, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said here Wednesday.

The bicentennial, Mr. Hawke said, celebrated only the period of white settlement, a small part of more than 40,000 years of human history in Australia.

"What I want to see develop in the Australian community as a whole is an acceptance by the total Australian community of its obligation to aboriginal fellow citizens," Mr. Hawke said.

"Whether it's called a treaty — I'm open-minded," he said. He added, "The important thing is that there be a clear statement of understanding by the total Australian community of the obligations that the community has to rectify so many of the injustices that have accumulated over that 200 years."

Aquino Says She Was Warned That a Mutiny Was Imminent

Reuters

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino, who survived a military mutiny last week, said Wednesday that the Philippine government knew two weeks in advance that soldiers planned a coup against her.

"Intelligence did not fail me on this occasion," she said, adding that her government had anticipated a coup attempt "for some time now."

In a televised speech in which she also justified her order to attack a military camp taken by the rebels, Mrs. Aquino said 53 people, including 22 civilians, were killed in the mutiny on Friday.

The previous announced death toll was 40 in the coup attempt, the fifth and most serious attempt to overthrow her government, which was formed just 18 months ago.

"When I ordered that attack, I knew there would be violence," Mrs. Aquino said. "But it was necessary because I had to prevent a greater violence."

She said that two weeks before the mutiny her chief bodyguard, Colonel Voltaire Gazmin, had told her there could be another coup attempt.

Colonel Gazmin, commander of the Presidential Security Group, in a report made available to reporters earlier, said the first tip on the coup plot came five-and-a-half hours before rebel troops attacked the presidential palace.

In the "After Battle Report," Colonel Gazmin said checkpoints were set up and light tanks deployed outside the palace after the tip was received.

There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancy in the warning time given by Mrs. Aquino and Colonel Gazmin.

[The report said that intelligence agents received reports that a former army commander, Major General Gregorio Honasan, planned a "blitzkrieg attack" in June but that the operation was postponed. The Associated Press reported.

[The report also said that followers of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed president, met on July 14 at a Manila restaurant to discuss "CIA support for destabilization," bombing campaigns, the assassination of three unidentified Americans and "burning of CIA headquarters" in Manila. There was no elaboration on the suggestion of a CIA link.]

Mrs. Aquino said that Colonel Gazmin, at the height of the fighting near the palace, suggested she move to a safer place.

"I did not argue with Colonel Gazmin then," she said, "but I had no intention of leaving."

"This was my place. I remembered what had happened to my predecessor, who did not make a stand," she said, referring to Mr. Marcos, who fled the palace last year.

Mrs. Aquino did not say why, if there was warning of mutiny, rebel troops were able to get close to the palace or how they were able to capture Camp Aguinaldo, the army's main camp.

Of the coup leader, Colonel Honasan, who is known by the nickname Gringo, she said: "August 28 was one of the saddest events in our country. Why? Because of Gringo Honasan and his men. They turned their backs on their duties and thought only of their own ends."

"We cannot allow people like Honasan to continue with their wicked deeds."

More than 1,000 rebels have either surrendered or been captured. Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Rafael M. Bito said Colonel Honasan still had about 2,000 men with him and could launch a new revolt.

Mr. Bito said the possibility of a U.S. role was being investigated. The U.S. Embassy strongly denied that any U.S. government personnel were involved and reiterated President Ronald Reagan's support for Mrs. Aquino.

Mr. Bito said that Colonel Honasan could be in central Luzon Island north of Manila but that he might also be in the capital. He did not give a location for the 2,000 rebels.

A Merrill Lynch report said the Aquino government was plagued by the communist insurgency, a demoralized army, Muslim secessionism and activities by supporters of Mr. Marcos.

"Some may gradually fade, but in the short term the problems of law and order remain and may even grow," the report said.

It said political uncertainties, coupled with slow policy implementation, had deterred most investors.

"We feel the lack of confidence in the Philippines as a stable investment site is the most important hurdle to be overcome," it added. "A bird's-eye view gives the impression of a government that is 'mostly talk and little action.'"

Big Growers Shunning Manila's Land Reform

Failed Marcos Plans Cast Long Shadow

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

LA CARLOTA, Philippines — If there is a place in the Philippines where all of the challenges of agrarian reform converge, it is in the vast sugar lands that stretch out from this small town of planters, millers and landless peasants.

Almost half of the cultivated acreage in Negros Occidental, where La Carlota is located, is in the hands of the top 5 percent of the population. Ninety percent of the workers who farm the province live in poverty, leaving them dependent on the traditional *consumo*, sold by their employers.

Like in other provinces reliant on a single plantation crop, the feudal relationships that prevail on the island of Negros have left it highly vulnerable. Malnutrition among the children of peasants reached 70 percent when the bottom fell out of the world sugar market several years ago.

To no one's surprise, the communist New People's Army is increasingly active throughout the province. Two weeks ago, guerrillas made their first urban strikes in Bacolod, the provincial capital. Since then, the city has lived under a midnight-to-4 A.M. curfew.

Shaken by the specter of starvation among the local peasantry, some Negros planters have voluntarily begun to lend, sell or give plots of land to employees. Nonetheless, Manila's plan for a nationwide agrarian reform program has been greeted with almost universal hostility among big growers on Negros.

A few of the most conservative landowners have armed themselves. Many more have quietly prepared for the program by dividing up large estates among family members. Provincial fees collected for the transfer of land titles have risen tenfold in recent months, to almost \$25,000 in July.

Planners in Manila assign such resistance to an emotional attachment to land that the national program is intended to break. Outside of the capital, however, there is little faith that the proposals lawmakers are debating will meet the needs of either planters or peasants.

"Unless the government comes up with more adequate measures, we're going to turn this province into one of marginal farmers," said Fred J. Elizalde, who owns an estate and a sugar mill in La Carlota. "We are frankly frightened about our future economic prospects."

Unlike previous attempts at reform, President Corason C. Aquino's government intends to allow landowners a direct voice in determining the value of their land. Planters will be permitted to declare a selling price, officials in Manila say, providing they immediately accept corresponding tax assessments.

To facilitate reinvestment in industry, the terms of compensation are also more favorable than in the past. A tenth of each payment is to be made in cash, with the rest ma-

tured over a 10-year period at market interest rates.

The aim of these provisions, officials say, is to encourage the growth of a secondary market in the government bonds issued to landowners. This is viewed as essential if planters are to redirect funds quickly into employment-generating industries.

"We aren't going to pay landowners off with Mickey Mouse paper, as happened in the past," Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin said. "We're hoping to re-utilize all of the capital that's now locked into land."

Such hope is not widely shared. Few other provisions appear to have been made to help turn planters into industrialists; nor is it certain that the bonds exchanged for land parcels will evolve into tradable instruments.

"Our past attempts at such things have not been successful," acknowledged Daniel L. Locon, the provincial governor of Negros. "Most planters are deeply in debt already because of low sugar prices."

There is a similar lack of confidence in the government's ability to make self-reliant farmers out of peasant families that have survived as dependents for generations, with few agricultural skills beyond tasks such as cutting or fertilizing cane crops.

Under the regime of Ferdinand E. Marcos, many land reform beneficiaries used official credits to buy consumer goods, eventually forfeiting their plots and returning to rural servitude. The chief problem, economists say, was the government's failure to provide support services required by new farmers.

Mrs. Aquino's planners will also guard against a repetition of this syndrome by requiring beneficiaries to repay loans annually before rolling them over.

But the machinery the government expects to use to extend financial and other forms of support to farmers is, by all accounts, in an advanced state of decay.

The Land Bank, which was created by Mr. Marcos, has yet to process about 60 percent of the 600,000 land titles that were to be transferred in the early 1970s. The nation's system of 850 rural banks is in ruins, officials acknowledge, because Mr. Marcos flooded it with public funds on which many borrowers subsequently defaulted.

The other institutions on which Manila intends to depend are local peasant associations. Under Mr. Marcos, however, these, too, collapsed because the central government used them chiefly to gather rural political support.

Many analysts believe the government is now rushing into a comprehensive land reform program for essentially political reasons, with economic results a secondary consideration. This order of priorities, they assert, was a major reason for the failure of previous efforts.

"There's still too much missing for large-scale agrarian reform to work," said Mr. Locon, the provincial governor. "Right now, I'm sorry to say, we're not ready for it."

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Speed-Record Sandpiper Shot Down on Arrival

NEW YORK (NYT) — A small shorebird has made what scientists believe is the fastest long-distance flight by a bird ever documented. Within four days of its release in Massachusetts, the bird, a semipalmated sandpiper, showed up in Guyana, 2,800 miles (4,500 kilometers) away. The new champion had no chance to bask in adulation; its arrival in South America was noted only because it was shot down by a hunter. Researchers captured, banded and released the bird Aug. 12, 1985, at Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts. The hunter in Guyana, where shorebirds are sold for food, shot the bird on Aug. 15, then mailed the band number to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The agency notified the researchers, who only recently verified the report.



The speedy sandpiper.

Adverse Family History Increases Stroke Risk in Men

BOSTON (AP) — Men who have a family history of strokes are at unusually high risk of suffering strokes themselves, and should be encouraged to lose weight and control their blood pressure. The study, results of which were published in the New England Journal of Medicine, found that men whose mothers died of strokes were three times more likely than other people to have strokes. The chief problem with a risk factor such as an adverse family history is that it is untreatable, the researchers wrote. "On the other hand, it could be used to identify those at higher risk of stroke, who might then be more easily motivated to stop smoking, reduce body weights and have their hypertension treated."

The Swedish study was conducted by Dr. Lennart Wilén and colleagues at Östra Hospital in Göteborg, Sweden and was based on 789 men who were enrolled in the study at age 54. Doctors followed their health for 19 years, and 57 of the men suffered strokes. When the study began in 1967, 99 of the men's mothers and 59 of their fathers had died of strokes. Nearly 20 percent of the men whose mothers had died of strokes suffered strokes themselves, compared with less than 7 percent of the other men. However, those whose fathers died of the disease did not seem to suffer increased risk.

Strokes are blamed for an estimated 155,000 fatalities a year in the United States.

U.S. Protects Right Whales

SAVANNAH, Georgia (UPI) — "Save the Whales," motto for activists of another era, has become the rallying cry for conservationists on the Georgia coast preparing for the return this fall of the endangered right whale. The Marine Mammal Commission considers it to be the most endangered whale species in the world with fewer than 400 believed to be in existence. Most make their home in the Atlantic Ocean, with between 10 to 15 strays in the Pacific Ocean. Responding to the need to protect the whales, the U.S. government this summer created the National Recovery Team for the Endangered Right Whale. Hans Neuhauser, chairman of the group, said shipping, fishermen's nets and water pollution are the chief threats to the species. Offshore mining and disposal of dredged material pose additional hazards.



Rare right whale.

Self-Defeating Behavior Scrutinized

By Daniel Goleman

ONE of the most paradoxical of human behaviors, the tendency to sabotage one's own success, has come under new scrutiny as psychologists and psychiatrists increasingly see self-defeating habits as an indication of severe emotional trouble.

Recent research has centered on the psychological return that some people receive when they insure they will fail in work, school or relationships. Scientists are studying how self-esteem, image and social harmony might all paradoxically be enhanced through self-defeat.

The latest edition of the psychiatric manual on diagnosis includes, for the first time, a tentative category of "self-defeating personality disorder."

Researchers described the intricate gamesmanship that involves accepting blame or a loss of one sort in order to avoid the risk of a setback that seems even more threatening.

For instance, someone who says he missed an important interview because he lost track of time, may be more able to accept the appearance of temporary incompetence than the risk of failing in the interview. And he can maintain the flattering illusion that success in the interview would have been probable, but for this small failing.

The advantage of giving yourself a handicap is that you can have the illusion of success without having to risk losing it," said Steven Berglas, a clinical psychologist at Harvard Medical School.

Psychologists agree that minor excuse-making to save face is very common. But self-defeating people rely so often on excuses and self-imposed handicaps that they become imprisoned by them. Such behavior is a disorder, in the view of the provisional diagnosis, when someone habitually undermines himself or is drawn to situations or relations where he will be disappointed, fail, or be mistreated.

Dr. Berglas's research points to a

tendency in many people to use the play of self-defeat just at the moment when they have gained a triumph that, deep down, they believe they do not deserve. For example, Dr. Berglas described a business executive who received a prestigious position at a new company and immediately began a flamboyant affair with the company's receptionist. As a result, he lost his job. Creating such a scenario, according to Dr. Berglas, "protects self-esteem by guaranteeing no blame for failure" at the job itself.

"The self-handicapper controls the impressions he makes by getting into situations that may look painful or problematic but, paradoxically, sustain a lofty image of competence."

He also cited the case of a chess champion who refused to play unless his opponent would accept "pawns and move" — a one piece advantage, plus the first move. If the champion lost he could claim it

symptoms to protect a sense of su-

periority. One root of the tendency, according to Dr. Berglas, is a childhood in which parents impose grandiose expectations and praise the child profusely and often undeservedly. Such children grow up with an inflated image of themselves that they feel they must protect against realistic tests. They protect it by taking on a handicapping excuse. "A child who is praised even before he performs can learn to find a handicap that will keep him from the performance, thus avoiding the risk of failure," said Dr. Berglas.

Others vulnerable to self-defeating handicaps are people whose success has been meteoric and early, such as rock stars, actors or investment bankers. It can also occur in those whose success has nothing to do with abilities such as intelligence or tenacity, but comes from factors such as beauty or being born into the "right" family.

The difference between a useful handicap and a pathological one, Dr. Berglas holds, comes with the fine line between a transient and a lasting condition. Being hung over can explain a one-time failure while leaving one's image of ability unscathed; being an alcoholic, though, does not. The pattern of self-defeating handicaps is particularly common among alcoholics.

Dr. Berglas's research has found. But the adoption of a handicap as an alibi for failure is only one of many varieties of self-defeat that psychologists are studying. Others range from problems like extreme shyness — in which a person avoids feared rejection by sacrificing intimacy and friendship — to simple counterproductive strategies such as ingratitude.

A wide range of such self-defeating plays are surveyed in an article by Roy Baumeister, a psychologist at Case Western Reserve University, and Steven Scher, a psychologist at Princeton, to be published in the Psychological Bulletin.

For instance, the article points

out that the dilemma of ingrati-

ation is that those who use it to win approval will fail if they are seen as trying to be ingratulating because the subject of their effusion resents being the object of such obvious manipulation.

Another self-defeating tactic coming under research scrutiny is pathological excuse-making. Ex-

range of situations where other, less serious excuses would be more appropriate.

This habit can develop into a more serious problem when the excuse-maker starts to see himself as tragically flawed because of the condition that provides the excuse. At that point, the excuse becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Several characteristics distinguish pathological excuses from normal ones, according to Dr. Snyder. Self-defeating excuses tend to be too involved and grand for the transgression they are meant to smooth over. "Good excuse-makers are subtle," said Dr. Snyder. "And good excuses shift the responsibility from oneself to the situation, minimizing focus on the excuse-maker. But self-defeating people excuse themselves in a way that maximizes the attention paid to them, and lowers people's opinions of them rather than preserving their positive image."

Rebecca Curtis, a psychologist at Adelphi University, proposes that underlying some of the most severe, self-defeating behavior is the person's deep feeling that he is a victim; if he stops being a victim, he fears losing his identity entirely.

Such people will sabotage any improvements in order to preserve their defeat, according to Dr. Curtis. These people, who she sees as "outright masochists," are vulnerable to anxiety when an improvement looms — for instance, in therapy — and are likely to act so as to ensure its failing. Only then, paradoxically, do they feel a sense of security, tenuous though it may be.

Other experts criticize such formulations, particularly when they form the basis of a psychiatric diagnosis. Such labels, they contend, can be used to blame victims, such as when they are applied to women whose spouses abuse them. Such problems, the critics say, are not due to a psychological need of the wives, but the diagnosis focuses attention on them, rather than on the marital relationship itself.

The self-handicapper controls the impressions he makes by getting into situations that may look painful or problematic but, paradoxically, sustain a lofty image of competence.

Excuses can become pathological when the same excuse is used over and over or when people invent excuses too often.

Many neurotic symptoms started out as normal excuses that were used so often they became a way of life," said C.R. Snyder, a psychologist at the University of Kansas. "When you rely on the same excuse time after time, you live your life in its shadow, trying to substantiate it by proving its truth. It's a Faustian bargain; the more you use it, the more you are trapped by it."

The trap is at work, for instance, in some people who come to excuse themselves from life by pleading such problems as being shy, or prone to panic attacks, according to a chapter Dr. Snyder has written with Raymond Higgins.

Studies of hypochondriacs, those with test anxiety, and shy people, for example, have found that they tend to rely on their problems to excuse themselves from a wide



1887 and all that...

The Trib's Centennial Quiz

Hundreds of valuable prizes await participants in the IHT's centennial quiz, focusing on the year of the paper's founding.

1887 is a special year for the International Herald Tribune, for it was on October 4th of that year that James Gordon Bennett, Jr. made journalistic history by launching our newspaper in Paris. But lots of other significant things happened that year as well — more than you may realize!

Because our Centennial is an occasion in which we want to welcome our readers' participation, we have created the following Centennial Quiz, built around events and personalities of historic significance who, in some special way, are linked to the year 1887.

Every person who answers 15 or more of these questions correctly will receive an IHT souvenir in thanks for his or her participation. Those who answer the most questions correctly will be recognized in our pages — and will receive a larger prize. Prizes will include gift books, travel-related luxury goods, and free subscriptions (or prolongations of subscriptions) to the IHT. To spread the prizes geographically, the ten highest scores from each country will qualify as winners with any ties resolved in favor of the earlier entries.

Everyone can enter the contest except International Herald Tribune employees and their families. So fill in the quiz coupon and send it right away. Contest closing date will be October 4, 1987 our actual anniversary date. Correct answers will be printed in the newspaper, along with the names of all the winners.

Our Questions:

1. Begun in 1887, it became two years later the tallest structure the world had ever seen, and remained so for 41 years. What was it, which building did it succeed as the world's tallest, and which finally surpassed it in 1930?
2. Which famous literary figure made his first appearance in 1887, and who were the two doctors whom he also helped to immortalize?
3. On May 8, 1887, a young man was shocked when his brother Alexander was hanged for taking part in a murder conspiracy. As a result, the history of mankind in the twentieth century was dramatically changed. What was his name?
4. He was born in 1887, became a revolutionary in 1911, and President of his country in 1928. Though he was regarded as a world leader, he spent the last 26 years of his life on a small island. Who was he?
5. Which famous symbol of internationalism was launched in 1887 by Ludwik Zamenhof?
6. Which Man for All Seasons became a saint in 1887?
7. Born in 1887 as William Henry Pratt, the son of a member of the Indian Salt Revenue Service, he spent much of his life in America where he became world famous under another name, and eventually retired to Sussex, England, to watch cricket before his death in 1969. How is he better known?
8. Which chemistry professor at a military academy of medicine died at a party in 1887, leaving an unfinished opera?
9. Which British citizen, born in 1887 the son of an Irish bishop, commanded the U.S. First Army (among other units) on D-Day?
10. In 1887, this man won public acclaim in Vienna for something which had nothing to do with politics, even though he later became Prime Minister of a European country. He had a farm in California and died in New York in 1941. Who was he?
11. On July 8, 1887, a world-famous novelist attended a concert given by his children and wept at Beethoven's music. This later inspired him to write one of his best-known stories. Who is the novelist and what was the story's name?
12. In 1887, a composer produced his tragic masterpiece. Sixteen years earlier he had been commissioned to compose a similar musical work to celebrate a feast of engineering. It was given its premiere in Africa. What were the two works?
13. Born in 1887, he became famous as a scientist and international civil servant, but he was often overshadowed by his brother who died on the same day as President Kennedy. Who was he?
14. In 1886 an unknown young painter arrived in Paris to see the last exhibition of the impressionists of which he wrote, "when one sees them for the first time one is very much disappointed and thinks they are ugly, sloppily and badly painted, badly drawn and of a poor color, everything that is miserable."

But in 1887, under their influence, he completely changed his own approach to painting and discovered the new style which after his death three years later was to make him world famous. Who was he?

15. What was first set up by a group of French and British naval officers in 1887, and later became known as Xanadu?
16. It originally came from England in 1851 and almost immediately went to America. In 1887 it was moved to the place where it remained until 1963 — when to everyone's surprise, it suddenly went off half way round the world. What is it?
17. A scandal over an illegitimate child had not stood in the way of his success two years earlier — but his marriage to a 22-year old girl in 1886 did prevent his repeating his success two years later. Four years after that, he had a third chance. Who and what was he in 1887?
18. Which colonial country was formed in 1887, allied to Germany in 1940, liberated by the British in 1945 and divided, and only again came under the same rule in the late 1970s?
19. Born in Switzerland in 1887, he became world-famous under a pseudonym which means "crow-like" and spent much of his life drawing up plans for the rebuilding of Paris, Rio de Janeiro and other major cities, none of which were ever carried out. He did, however, design one of the best known buildings in New York. Who was he?
20. 1887 was the year a novel Swiss invention was first manufactured in Germany. Esthetic and practical for men and women,

the invention's application is external though rarely visible. It took many years to become popular. Can you name the invention?

21. In 1887 a legendary American had his show on the road in England and Europe delighting audiences with a kind of U.S. life that would later be popularized in Hollywood. Who was he?
22. 1887 marked the birth of a celebrated English writer of poetry and prose whose very close family relation with two other writers produced a fashionable movement of literary thought and style. Who was this titled writer?
23. He was born in 1887 in Pennsylvania but later became governor of another state. As the Republican candidate for President of the United States, he ran unsuccessfully against one of America's better known presidents. Who was he?
24. In 1887 he was working in the New York Customs House and writing a book of poems called John Marr and Other Sailors — although the work that has made him world famous had already been published 35 years earlier. Who was he?
25. In 1874, the eccentric owner of a major New York newspaper moved permanently to Paris. Tradition says that, 13 years later, the sound of a bird in the night convinced him to found a newspaper in Paris. Today, 100 years later, that paper is still publishing. Who was its founder, what was the newspaper's full original name, and what was the bird whose nocturnal song was instrumental in its founding?

Your Answers

Please write or print your answers very clearly. Then add your name and address and cut out the response coupon along the dotted lines.

Mail to "Centennial Quiz", International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Beyond the Tankers

Iraq knows exactly what it is doing. The United States and Britain protest that its renewed attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf, and the Iranian response, are raising tensions. That is quite right. The long war with Iran has brought Iraq into terrible danger (never mind who started it) and the Iraqis think that the larger countries are not doing nearly enough to stop it. Most of the fighting is on land — infantry and artillery combat reminiscent of World War I. It is a war of attrition in which the Iraqis are outnumbered three to one. They are entrenched behind massive fortifications, on the defensive and desperate to bring it to an end. That is why they have reopened the tanker war. They want to make the Gulf much more dangerous for everybody and force America to impose a settlement.

That raises the chance of an attack on American ships. What will the United States do in response? The Reagan administration has given no clear answer to that question, and it is unwise to let the present uncertainty persist. Neither friends nor adversaries ought to be left in any doubt about the consequences. Confusion about American aims increases the danger to the ships; precision and clarity reduce it.

President Reagan was right to send American warships into the Gulf. He has

built a large navy, and that is what the navy is for: to protect American interests abroad. The United States has the strongest of interests in preventing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's xenophobia from dominating the Gulf region. Among other things, the Iraqis want to push up the price of oil, and if they can establish themselves as the military masters of that part of the world, the Arab oil-exporting countries will have to follow their lead. The Saudis survive by accommodating power. Late last year, as it became clear that the United States was selling arms to Iran, the Arabs got a little closer to Iran and oil prices rose. Then when the United States returned to its previous policy of favoring Iraq, oil prices stabilized. Saudi Arabia will lead the opposition to Iran only as long as the U.S. Navy is visible on the horizon.

Now that the navy is in the Gulf, there is one thing it cannot do, and that is to pull out. The Iraqis are right about one thing: The war has to be brought to an end, and not just the tanker war. So far, that is only a minor part of it. The serious fighting — far more destructive, far more deadly — is on land. If it continues, it will decide whether Iran is to succeed in imposing its will and its suzerainty on the Arab states of the Gulf.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The risks in the Gulf continue to mount. Iraq has resumed attacks on Iranian ships and oil facilities. Iran's counterattacks could soon reach American ships, prompting the U.S. Navy to retaliate. But the Reagan administration still has no policy that explains the stakes, justifies the risks or shows promise of success.

The central issue is that Iran's revolution threatens moderate Arab regimes, the West's oil and stability through the region. Containing Iran's ambitions is essential to many countries. Using the American fleet in the Gulf to protect those interests need not prove a disaster, provided that the White House can come up with a coherent strategy.

The administration's policy to date has been confused, at best. It agreed to put U.S. flags on Kuwaiti tankers to thwart the Russians, without perceiving that the real threat was from Iran. It rushed U.S. ships into mined waters before gaining the support of the Gulf states and the Europeans. To protect the ships, it promoted the United Nations call for a cease-fire. Since the cease-fire applied only in Gulf waters, the main route for Iran's oil exports, the UN resolution effectively gave Iran a free ride. It was only a matter of time before Iraq would resume fire.

Washington might have promised this off had it moved quickly on a second UN resolution. This was to call for an arms embargo against offenders against the cease-fire throughout the Gulf region, including the land war between Iran and Iraq. Only on

Tuesday did the administration indicate that it would press for the embargo.

The administration has survived these miscalculations but may pay heavily for another — its refusal to invoke the War Powers Act. That law requires the president to inform Congress when American forces are introduced into an area of imminent hostilities, and to withdraw them within 60 days unless Congress approves their use.

The White House denies the law as a restriction on executive authority. In fact, using it would strengthen Mr. Reagan by inducing Congress to support his policy. If he can explain it, by insisting such support now, he would put further pressure on Iran.

The absence of such support does the reverse: It creates a temptation for Tehran to try forcing a U.S. pullback, just as the Iranian-inspired attack on the marine barracks in Beirut in 1983 led to a withdrawal from Lebanon. More mines or speedboats would be like nautical truck-bombers.

Mr. Reagan needs to muster clear support from Europe and the Gulf states. He needs to prepare Congress for the possibility of U.S. casualties and for tolerating appropriate Iraqi pressure on Iran. Without domestic support and allied unity, America cannot apply the steady pressure needed to make Tehran pull back and reassess its actions. The Muslims are cunning but not crazy, and they are exceedingly dangerous. Reacting to them is no strategy. Piecemeal is no policy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Hard Decision in Israel

The Israeli cabinet did the right thing in dropping the Lavi. The plane had already consumed about \$1.5 billion in U.S. foreign aid, the cost was only going to rise and neither the United States nor Israel could afford them. The dream was for Israel to build its own fighter, first for defense, then perhaps for export. But for Israel the project meant stripping other vital areas of the defense budget, while for Washington it meant stripping other vital areas of foreign aid.

The price was too high, the more so because Israel's security was not at issue. Israel needs new fighters, but the United States is offering F-16s, which are roughly as good as the Lavi would have been, and cheaper. The Lavi decision came down instead to economics and politics — on the one hand, jobs and foreign exchange; on

the other, independence and national pride. The Likud party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir continued in its unhelpful way to hold out for the project. Ariel Sharon called the decision to drop it "a surrender to foreigners," meaning mainly the Reagan administration, which had wisely pressed the Israelis to give up the fighter. It was left to the Labor half of the divided government, led by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, to bail it out. The Lavi would have put an enormous strain on Israel's finances as well as on its relationship with the United States. Israeli public opinion was nonetheless stoutly in favor of the project. The "no" vote was therefore not easy for Mr. Peres to cast. A U.S. goal should be to make sure he doesn't regret it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Beavers Are Faithful

A man named Richard R. Buech has spent the past six years working toward a doctorate from the University of Minnesota by studying the behavior of the American beaver. He fitted a number of the animals with radio-transmitting collars, observed their nighttime activities with a special scope and even put on a wet suit and tried to swim with them. ("I found that I couldn't keep up.") Some of his observations were reported in the science section of The New York Times last week. The main conclusion we draw is that beavers are much like people. They build wherever it pleases them, value quick access to food, cut down trees, insulate their homes to maintain a cozy temperature in sub-zero weather and have a trendy diet of twigs, aquatic plants and leafy foliage.

In fact, the only way beavers seem to differ greatly from humans (and from most other mammals as well) is that they are more successful in maintaining monogamous relationships. Since litters are small and little beavers must be cared for two years, mutual faithfulness is the best way for a couple to ensure survival of the largest number of offspring, according to Mr. Buech. He describes this in terms of maximizing the return on their genetic "investment."

It is an impressive display of natural good sense and an example for our own species. In defense of people, though, we suspect that they, too, would behave themselves a little better if they had somebody keeping track of them with a radio-transmitting collar.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Gulf: A Time for Cool Heads

For a country which wants to bring the Gulf war to an end, Iraq is going an odd way about it. The Iraqis have no doubt calculated that the big powers could not contemplate an Iranian victory. But this does not mean that either Iran or the United States would react in the manner predicted for them. Iranian reprisals have been comparatively restrained. They have played

a waiting game for so long now that they cannot be relied upon to panic. Meanwhile all possible pressure must be brought on the Iraqis to match their actions to their words — which confirm their dedication to the search for peace. If the Iraqis can at the same time be persuaded to continue their restraint, there must still be a chance that the UN peace initiative will bear fruit. It is a time for cool heads and strong nerves.

— The Times (London).

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS56028
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-810616. Telex: 61170
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INF Treaty: Even a Good Deal Would Achieve Little

By Eugene V. Rostow

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's speech of Aug. 26, which put the arms control issue in the perspective of foreign policy as a whole, is being wrongly dismissed as a ritual gesture to placate his right wing. We should not allow the important message of the speech to be drowned in the cacophony of dispute over the details of the agreement on intermediate nuclear forces.

Western opinion is eager to believe that Mikhail Gorbachev's domestic reform will end the Soviet foreign policy of indefinite expansion. There is no sign of such a change. A good arms control agreement alone cannot end the tension between the two countries.

Clearly, we are about to witness the signing of an INF agreement based on the zero-zero approach that Mr. Reagan has been advocating since 1981. It will probably be blessed with all the hoopla of a summit meeting.

Some of the experts are excited by the prospect, others are filled with foreboding. Most of them, however, like America's allies and other countries whose security ultimately depends on the American nuclear umbrella, are simply troubled. The allies support Mr. Reagan's initiative with their fingers crossed because they realize that an agreement that eliminated intermediate-range missiles without stabilizing the rest of the nuclear equation would expose them and America to an excruciating degree of nuclear blackmail.

Unless Western diplomacy is managed with flexibility and skill during the next six months, a modest victory for American and allied foreign policy could become a disaster, weakening or destroying the Western coalitions, leading a number of important industrial countries to become neutral or go nuclear and leaving America isolated in a cold climate.

Such an outcome is by no means inevitable. But the risks must be confronted, not dismissed in a burst of euphoria.

To fulfill the promise of the present situation, policy-making should start with two facts: • Nuclear arms are primarily political instruments, built not to be fired in anger but to

induce political responses. The purpose of the U.S. nuclear arsenal is to deter Soviet attacks on vital U.S. interests; that of the Soviet nuclear forces is to deter Western resistance to Soviet expansion in strategic areas. The supreme national interest of the United States is to maintain the balance of power; that of the Soviet Union is to escape from its restraints.

• Intermediate-range nuclear weapons are not a separate part of the nuclear problem. Soviet intercontinental weapons can hit any target that can be reached by intermediate-range missiles, and Soviet superiority in that field has been recognized as critical for years.

Mr. Gorbachev's objective in the nuclear arms negotiations seems obvious. He is seeking an INF agreement while he refuses to deal seriously with the other two components of the nuclear equation, intercontinental weapons and defensive systems. Under Moscow's plan, the elimination of intermediate-range missiles would be more than offset by its growing advantage in intercontinental weapons, its present monopoly or near monopoly in anti-satellite weapons and defensive systems, and its formidable lead in space activities.

Moscow is counting on the West to relax in the glow of an INF agreement. It expects the West to cut military budgets, abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative and forget the Reagan doctrine. Five or 10 years hence, it would have consolidated an unchallengeable lead in space and other high-technology weapons.

It should be unthinkable for the West to accept such a scenario. While Soviet intentions remain uncertain, the United States should not consider ratifying an INF treaty until satisfactory agreements are reached on the other two chief elements of the nuclear balance.

There will be much debate in the months ahead about verification. Cooperative measures are essential to supplement the evidence of photography and electronic surveillance, especially as weapons become smaller and more mobile. And weapons cannot be photo-

graphed in warehouses. Despite the Reagan administration's commitment to the zero option, I believe that the verification problem alone will lead America and its allies to conclude that an INF agreement providing low equal quotas is preferable to the zero option.

There are other important reasons for reaching this conclusion, but the difficulty of balancing the claims of intelligence against those of arms control should be sufficient.

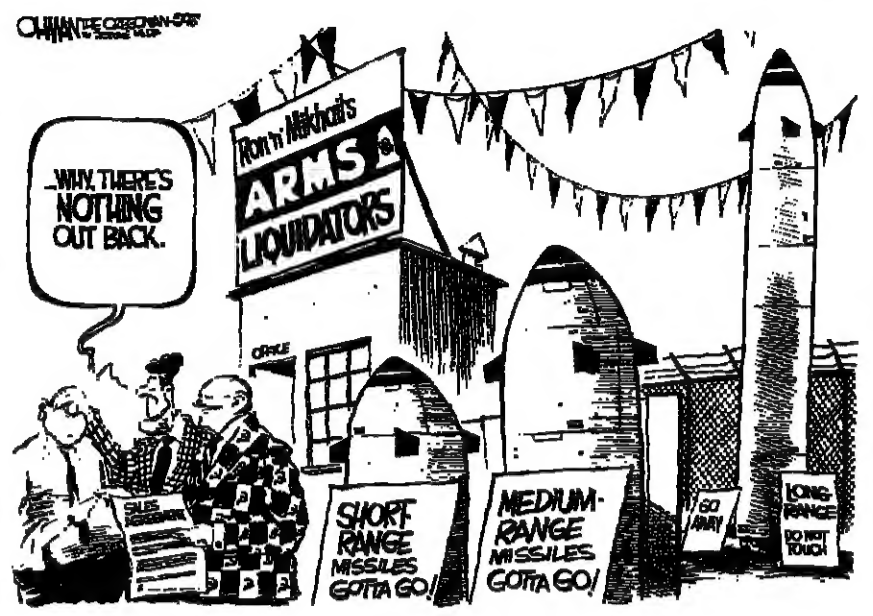
America's allies in the Atlantic and the Pacific regions would feel more secure with such a solution. So should Americans. And nuclear weapons, save perhaps in extremis, are a matter of threat perception, after all.

A bad arms control agreement can do a great deal of harm, but even a good agreement

cannot do much good unless the Kremlin abandons its policy of indefinite expansion.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan called on Mr. Gorbachev to carry out the promise that Stalin made at Yalta — to give Eastern Europe the right to determine its own future through free elections. Stalin's breach of that promise was the key turning point in the cold war. A commitment by Mr. Gorbachev to carry out Stalin's promise could be the key turning point in a retreat from what Mr. Reagan called the lid on top of the nuclear volcano.

The writer, visiting professor of law and diplomacy at the National Defense University in Washington, is chairman of the executive committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, a conservative research group. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



If the Russians Are Finally Ready, Americans Have to Go Along

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The central obstacle to arms reduction has been verification. Because the Russians have persistently violated agreements, no U.S. negotiator can proceed on the basis of blind trust.

Up to now, most verification has been done by "national technical means" — that is, through American satellite observation or seismic measurements. But eyes in the sky do not come equipped with can openers; when it comes to counting warheads or checking on what goes on inside a factory, you need to get down there and look inside.

That is called "on-site inspection," the sending of human inspectors into the other superpower's plants and emplacements. Also, more continuous observation can be provided by "perimeter portal monitoring," which sets up television cameras and electronic counters around strategic sites to observe what goes in and out. For decades the Russians have re-

sisted the very idea of letting foreigners snoop around their sensitive military installations and munitions plants. America, proud of being an open society, has always offered to let the other superpower keep an on-site eye on it in return for the same inspection rights in the Soviet Union.

Recently, however, Moscow dropped some of its objections to having Americans come and look. This has triggered a reaction that realistic arms reducers call "horror at the skunk works."

The skunk works (from cartoonist Al Capp's "Skunk Works," an area out of bounds to ordinary Dogparchers) is spookspeak for any highly secret facility — such as a plant producing Stealth technology. The entire intelligence community rose up and howled at any agreement that might allow Soviet agents any such "intrusive" mutual inspections.

The open society promptly closed down. To reduce slightly the need for checking missile plants (and to provide a fig leaf for dropping on-site inspection), the CIA and the White House told American negotiators to make clear to the Russians that the quickest way to conclude an intermediate-range missile treaty was to go all the way to "zero-zero" — and not merely to the Soviet proposal of limitation to 100 missiles on each side.

The excuse was that if no medium-range SS-20 missiles were permitted to be built or modernized, then there would be less need for on-site inspection of plants. That would leave just a small loophole for violation.

A few hard-liners within the administration objected, arguing that the Russians could easily build SS-20s in plants producing the new, permitted SS-25s, and only perimeter portal monitoring could guard

against such cheating. But that concern was swept aside by the new coalition of treaty-eager diplomats, nervous spooks and defense contractors who resist guided tours.

When Washington added that sweetener of no on-site inspection after all medium missiles are destroyed, the Russians grabbed the zero-zero proposal.

Huge sigh of relief in Washington. On-site inspection, now derided as "mutual intrusion" and publicly dismissed by Mr. Reagan as "no panacea," was thereby avoided.

But the verification need will not go away. Some day the Russians may be induced to start discussing reduction of the long-range missile advantage they now hold. America seeks a 50 percent reduction of strategic arms, not immediate zero-zero. That treaty, to be verifiable, will require on-site inspection, especially if the American side concedes the right to move the missiles around on the

The New York Times.

Glasnost: Don't Say It Isn't There Just Because It Shouldn't Be

By Abraham Brumberg

MUNICH — Glasnost and perestroika, those seemingly tepid streamlines released by Mikhail Gorbachev two years ago, are rapidly turning into a roaring river. As they gather momentum, it is vitally important that Western analysts discard conventional assumptions that could distort their view of the Soviet Union.

As longtime editor of the journal Problems of Communism, I never cease to be astonished at today's ruthless criticism in the Soviet press of features and institutions once thought to be indigenous to the Soviet system. Nothing seems sacred.

That great repository of wisdom, the Communist Party, is challenged on its pretensions to "infallibility." Collectivization of agriculture is denounced as a criminal mistake.

Economic reforms are the centerpiece of perestroika ("restructuring"). None of the plans will prove their mettle, as Soviet economists acknowledge, in less than five to 10 years.

Nevertheless there is no sign of retreat.

The same goes for political and legal reforms. There have been calls for abolishing laws dealing with political offenders and homosexuals, for an end to the abuse of psychiatry, for more independence of trade unions.

Many human rights activists have been released. Recently, the editor of Glasnost, a journal edited by former political prisoners, was told to apply for registration and financial support from the state. Could anything like that be imagined a year ago?

The changes are not without their contradictions, limits and flagrant deficiencies. A powerful member of the Politburo, Yegor Ligachev, has stepped up his warnings that glasnost ("openness") must not be confused with "anti-socialist" libel. A prominent writer termed the current "permissive" climate a species of "moral AIDS." Several repellently chauvin-

istic groups have emerged from their lairs. They have not been suppressed, but the Soviet press has denounced them scathingly — among other things, for their anti-Semitism.

The reforms, despite the difficulties and the resistance they have spawned, are proceeding apace. What do they amount to? How far can they go? These questions turn on the central issue of whether the Soviet system can evolve, and, if so, in what direction.

Many analysts claim that Communist systems cannot change, no matter what. During my nearly 30-year editorial tenure, I frequently ran into this obdurate view. Stalin's death in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev's so-called de-Stalinization campaign, the collapse of the once monolithic, Moscow-directed international Communist movement, the first harbingers of the China-Soviet rift — all were dismissed either as inconsequential or as elaborate tricks

aimed at deceiving the gullible West. That attitude persists. Michael Heller, author of a widely acclaimed history of the Soviet Union, has said that to lend any credence to Mr. Gorbachev's reforms is to fall into the same trap as early admirers of Mussolini or Hitler.

There is another group, the skeptics, whose case is clearly more persuasive. They have had their fill of the kind of acclaim that greeted the accession to power of Yuri Andropov. They have seen reforms aborted, reversed and even crushed by force. They point, rightly, to the threat to change posed by strong domestic opposition — from officials afraid of losing their power and perquisites, to ordinary workers and peasants accustomed to basic creature comforts in exchange for minimal productivity. Mr. Gorbachev may mean well, they say, but how can he succeed in efforts that strike at some of the most long-lived and tenacious features of Soviet society?

Healthy skepticism is justifiable, but not to the point of dismissing the possibility of change. The reforms may yet stall or dissipate. Yet nothing in our logic or experience supports the notion that the Soviet leadership may be unable to change their country. Only our assumptions tell us that.

The responsibility for a serious attempt to understand what is happening in the Soviet Union rests above all on Western Sovietologists, whose business is not only to contribute to scholarship but also to shape Western public opinion and policy-making. Their record, with some notable exceptions, has not been illustrious.

For instance, it is embarrassing to read, four years later, the volume "Sources of Soviet Conduct in the 1980s," a collection of essays by several leading Western experts. As the noted historian Vojtech Mastny later observed, about all they said was that the impending "succession crisis" would produce a leadership which would opt for "more of the same, muddling through, and postponement of change." Some muddling through! The failure of so many of the experts (with important exceptions) may well lie in their susceptibility to conventional wisdom. Now that reforms are gathering speed, and as the enormous difficulties of implementing them begin to reach a critical point, there is little excuse for and speculation on such topics as whether Mr. Gorbachev will last to 1989. The scholar's task is to keep an open mind, spurn rigid assumptions and accept a wide range of possibilities, however unprecedented. Anything else is little more than an escape from reality.

The writer is associate editor for Eastern Europe of WorldPaper, the Boston monthly, from which this comment has been adapted.

Mr. Brumberg, a member of the board of directors of the Helsinki and Americas Watch Committees, writes on Soviet affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Serbia and Turkey

BELGRADE — Public opinion in Serbia is greatly excited over the state of affairs in the district around Mitrovica and the Sanjak of Novi Bazar [in Macedonia], better known here as "Old Serbia." The region in question is peopled entirely by Serbians, and should the situation give rise to any serious incident, no power on earth would stop the Serbian army from marching forth against the hated Turks. Serbia now disposes of a first-class little army. She claims to be able to put some 250,000 troops into the field. Austria-Hungary is exhorted by Serbia not to disturb the peace, and Russia is forbidding Serbia to move, but in the opinion of diplomatic circles here any glaring act of provocation by the Turks against the Serbians in Turkey would be followed by the mobilization of the Serbian army and its invasion of Ottoman territory.

1937: Coubertin Dies

GENEVA — Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games and internationally known French philosopher, historian and sociologist, died here today [Sept. 2] of a stroke of apoplexy. He was 74. Although he was a scholar and author of distinction, Baron de Coubertin's fame lay in his revival of the ancient Greek Olympic Games after a lapse of 15 centuries. He began his fight for the re-establishment of the games while a student at the Sorbonne. Despite vigorous opposition he succeeded in calling an international conference at the Sorbonne in 1894. Two years later the first Olympic Games were held in Athens. 15 nations participating. Through three decades the popularity of the world athletic meet increased steadily, until 58 countries were represented in the Berlin Olympics in 1936.

OPINION

The Cuban Missile Crisis Wasn't Much of a Victory

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Clio, the muse of history, is in bed with a splitting headache, prostrated by the task of trying to correct the still multiplying misunderstandings of the Cuban missile crisis.

Most people believe 'twas a famous victory for a resolute president prepared to take the world to the brink of nuclear war. Actually there was not much of a brink, and no triumph worth celebrating.

In last Sunday's New York Times Magazine, J. Anthony Lukas reported on a reunion of Kennedy administration participants in the crisis. The meeting was last April at a Florida resort with the wonderfully inapt name of Hawk's Cay. Because the crisis began when the Soviet Union began putting missiles in

President Kennedy thereby licensed all other Soviet uses of Cuba.

Cuba and ended when the missiles were removed, it was considered an unambiguous triumph achieved by a president more hawkish than some dovish advisers. (The terms "hawks" and "doves" were popularized by this crisis.) Now much is being made of a letter from former Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The letter, read at the April reunion, is said to show that John Kennedy was a dove.

In the crisis, Robert Kennedy told Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin that U.S. missiles in Turkey would be withdrawn within months of withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba, but it was imperative (obviously for domestic American political reasons) that the linkage of the withdrawals not be announced. Mr. Rusk's letter reveals that if the Soviet Union had insisted on public linkage, President Kennedy would have complied.

That historical model is only redundant evidence of what should by now be patent: President Kennedy succeeded because his military advantage was huge and his goal was tiny. The Soviet Union was not going to war at a time when U.S. advantages were three to one in long-range bombers, six to one in long-range missiles and 16 to one in warheads.

The Kremlin must have been astonished—and elated—when Kennedy, in spite of advantages that would have enabled him to insist on severance of Soviet military connections with Cuba, sought only removal of the missiles. He there-

by licensed all other Soviet uses of Cuba. The stunning revelation in Mr. Lukas's report is not Mr. Rusk's letter. It is something said at the reunion by Ted Sorensen, the aide closest to Kennedy.

On Aug. 31, 1962, five weeks before the administration discovered the missiles, New York's Republican Senator Kenneth Keating, trusting information from intelligence and refugee sources, said of the missiles: "We are making an election issue out of Soviet shipments to Cuba."

In September, Kennedy warned the Soviets, with interesting preciseness, not to put in Cuba "offensive ground-to-ground missiles." Now Mr. Sorensen says the president drew a line where he soon (in October) wished he had not drawn it:

"I believe the president drew the line precisely where he thought the Soviets were not and would not be. That is to say, if we had known the Soviets were putting 40 missiles in Cuba, we might under this hypothesis have drawn the line at 100, and said with great fanfare that we would absolutely not tolerate the presence of more than 100 missiles."

Mr. Sorensen is a member of the McGovernite wing of the virtually one-wing Democratic Party. But he also is an assiduous keeper of the Camelot flame. Thus it is fascinating that he says, in praise of John Kennedy, that John Kennedy wanted to practice appeasement but calculated incorrectly.

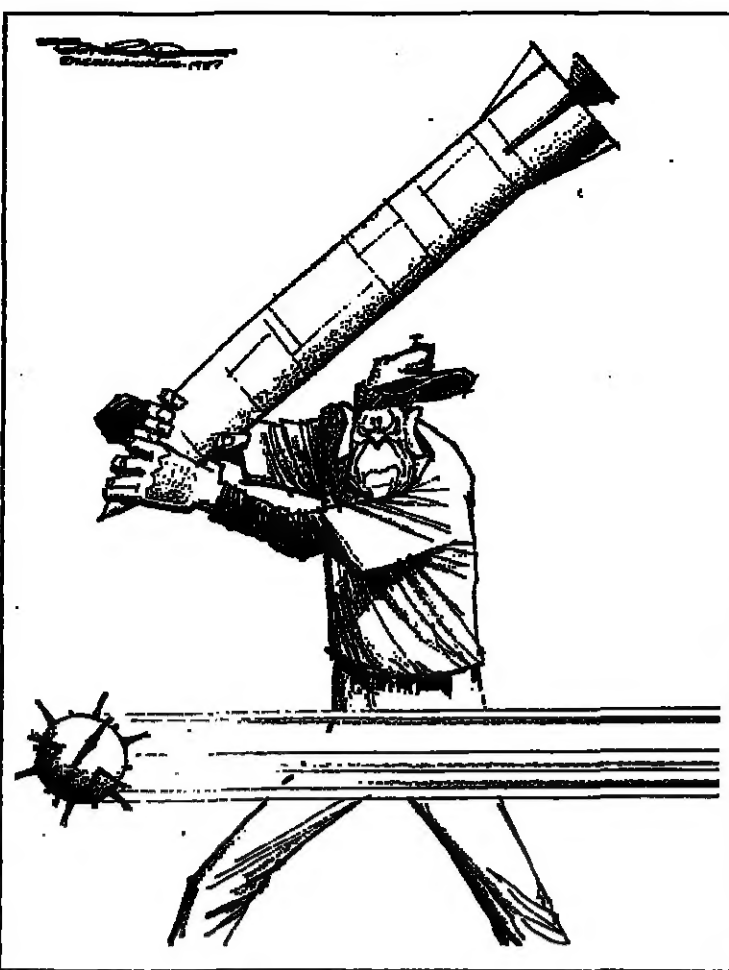
This is amusing in light of Arthur Schlesinger Jr.'s rhapsodizing about Kennedy's handling of the crisis which Kennedy, according to Sorensen, wanted to define away: "He coolly and exactly measured... He moved with mathematical precision... This combination of toughness and restraint, of will, nerve and wisdom, so brilliantly controlled, so matchlessly calibrated..."

Even assuming that Mr. Sorensen is wrong, Mr. Schlesinger's romanticizing is not right. In 1978, MIG-23s (nuclear-delivery vehicles far more menacing than the 1962 missiles) were introduced into Cuba. Kennedy's non-invasion pledge, given as part of the crisis-ending deal, guaranteed the survival of the Western Hemisphere's first communist regime and makes attempts to remove or reform the second seem disproportionate.

The Reagan administration began by talking about dealing with Nicaragua by "going to the source"—Cuba. Now it is reduced to clanking for piddling sums for the contras, which is a recipe for another protracted failure. Today, most "peace plans" for Central America postulate the moral equivalence of U.S. and Soviet involvements in the region, another legacy of the missile-crisis "triumph" that killed the Monroe Doctrine.

A few more such triumphs and we shall be undone. Reminiscing the missile crisis makes such triumphs more likely.

Washington Post Writers Group



Meadows of Life to Connect With

By John Hersey

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Massachusetts — To begin with, I can almost promise you that we'll catch a bluefish. I've fished for blues out on Middle Ground for 20 years, and I have the honor of knowing them well. I've a good hunch where to look for them today. You will hold the rod and bring one in. I feel sure that will be an event in your life. Blues are magnificent animals. I tell you, I am very much in awe of the bluefish.

That's not all. Today we'll troll along Middle Ground. That's a narrow underwater sandbank which reaches out slantwise into Vineyard Sound on the other side of West Chop from here. The Sound, you probably know, is the stretch of water between the northwest shore of Martha's Vineyard and the delicate archipelago across the way, the Elizabeth Islands. To run along the rip at the edge of Middle Ground in a small boat is an experience. The sight — and the conception — are breathtaking. You'll see everything out there is momentary. The waves constantly change their period and their curl and their texture as the currents and winds restlessly shift and wax or wane. And the light. The sky gives its blueness to the sea, the sea its greenness back to the sky, and both are written on the clouds. You'll hear a deep and complex drumming of time out there, as the engine ticks at 900 revolutions per minute through the metronomic waves over the shoal formed by the glacier 20,000 years ago.

But above all I'm sure that you will come to feel, as I always do, a pepping up, a vivification, which I think comes from a sense of the mysteries of all the lives in the water — a sense of the teeming under the surface that a person has out on the "great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts."

Do you see the greenish cast of the sea today? It's becoming especially bright at this time of year. The vast meadows of plankton are blooming. Billions of diatoms, single-celled plants, far too small for the naked eye to perceive, droplets of greenish or golden jelly in exquisite glassy cases of many shapes — the basic food-stuff of all the creatures who live in or off the sea, including me and my family.

Plants are not the only plankton — the word means "wanderers" — out there. There are also countless varieties of microscopic sea animals: radiolarians, for example, single-celled creatures with dazzling radiance of spikes all around them made of the same glassy substance that houses the diatoms; or foraminifera, which means "having windows" — for their tiny chalky red casings do indeed have many infinitesimal glass panes, as if

to peep out through at a hostile universe. Then there are bacteria, and barely visible shrimp-like creatures, and eggs and larvae of crabs and fish, and many kinds of jellyfish, which may run from microscopic to magnificently dangerous.

The tiny animals feed on the tiny plants, and what I think of as baitfish feed on the animal plankton. On Middle Ground the predominant bait throughout the summer are silversides, brilliant slender darts which at full maturity measure at most about three inches. The glutinous bluefish that you pull in will have its belly crammed with silversides, or perhaps just now with squid, yet it will strike at the lure as ferociously as if it hadn't eaten for weeks.

You'll be aware of interconnections. The fish you catch will weigh about five pounds — the slim school out there just now is comprised of fish of that size. I am told it takes 50 pounds of silversides to produce a five-pound blue. It takes 500 pounds of plankton animals to produce those silversides. It takes 5,000 pounds of microscopic sea plants to produce those plankton animals. The vast sea meadows, which give this northern sea great beauty in the spring, also give me and my family, indirectly, sustenance. "All flesh is grass."

The blues are not the only fishes along Middle Ground. During the season there will be — besides various forms of baitfish — striped bass, mackerel, weakfish, flounder, fluke, scup, tautog, bonito, sea robins, sand sharks, and many other species, several of which help feed my family. And above and on the water you'll see the birds that have taught me where to fish: graceful terns and raucous laughing gulls outnumbering the cormorants and herring gulls and black-backed gulls.

In my small boat running along the rip at Middle Ground you will have an idea of the chains of the forms of life, and I warn you that you may develop an ache in your chest, a symptom of mourning, over what mankind is doing to the deep. We human beings cannot exist alone. We cannot live without the support of these other living things. There are rules of mortality and survival which we dare not break, else all living things up and down the links of interdependence perish.

You spoke of slaughtering fish. We are killing the seas. Greed, ignorant plunder, rampant technology, profigate flux of sewage, mindless dumping of garbage and toxic chemicals, condescension to the terminal instruments of war that man has finally invented — all these can strike, have begun already to strike, at the oceans' meadows of diatoms just as much as at large animals like the bluefish and the striped bass — and us.

If these follies continue to go unchecked they are liable to break forever, irreparably, the delicate laws of balance. And if that happens, links of life on Earth — the fragile chain — will part and will never be able to be mended. We'd better marvel while we can.

Mr. Hersey is author, most recently, of "Blues," from which this comment was excerpted by The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Take Another Look at the Arias Plan for Central America

The International Herald Tribune has distinguished itself over the years not only by siring differing opinions on thorny questions but also by making available the basic facts that such controversies have centered around. I hope this will also be the case in regard to the basic points of "the procedure to establish firm and durable peace in Central America" (the Arias peace plan), signed by the presidents of the five Central American countries in Guatemala City on Aug. 7.

Any reader who has access only to comments on that agreement, particularly if they stem from the U.S. administration, cannot but have an erroneous view of it. Taking as one example the report "Summit Accepts Arias Plan" (Aug. 8), one gets the distinct impression that the agreed-upon processes of national reconciliation, amnesty and democratization apply only to Nicaragua. That is not the case. Those obligations have been undertaken by all the signatories. Only an international committee of verification may decide that amnesty and the guaranteeing of the most fundamental human rights would not be relevant in regard to any one of the given signatory states.

Much ink has run to decry the alleged lack of verifying and controlling mechanisms in the agreement. This may reflect

fears but certainly not reality. The document provides for a whole array of bodies and mechanisms for the verification and surveillance of national reconciliation, democratization, free elections, control and limitation of armaments. In different combinations, some of the following will be asked, in a precisely described manner, to intervene: the five signatory states, the Contadora countries, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, Roman Catholic instances and independent experts. Appeal for general support is made, in particular, to the European Community and to the pope.

Cynics may still want to claim that all this is not meant to be implemented, or that it cannot be. That may be so, but the fact remains that the signatories not only have solemnly agreed to undertake a series of processes — of which most of them stand in sore need — but also have given birth to a formidable machine of control and verification. In what can only be described as a minor miracle, if one considers the region's sociopolitical and economic problems and the various dependencies it is subjected to, they have unleashed a process that cannot easily be set back or canceled by either the signatories themselves or outside powers.

The clear regional intention and con-

cern of the signatories is reflected in their precise quest to create a Central American Parliament, as already proposed in the Esquipulas declaration of May 25, 1986. This, too, has gone unnoticed.

In today's world of apparently endless self-infliction of suicidal patterns of behavior, all this should at least be taken note of. The road to hell may be paved with good intentions, but total lack of them will bring hell right here.

LEOPOLDO I. NULIS.
Geneva.
The writer, an Argentinean lawyer, is director of international relations for the Middle East Council of Churches.

The Maronite Death Toll

Regarding the opinion column "The Pope Should Embrace Reality, Not Waldheim" (Aug. 24) by William Safire:

In what presumably was intended to be the clinching argument against Vatican policy in the Middle East, Mr. Safire states with startling inaccuracy that "In the last decade, 100,000 Maronite Christians have been killed." That figure may just cover the entire number of Lebanese and Palestinians who have died in the fighting in Lebanon since 1975, but it is doubtful if even one-tenth of those were Maronite Catholic Christians. And of

those, a substantial number were victims of bloody encounters between factions within their own community.

ROBERT B. BETTS.
Cairo.

Pirenne Was Belgian

William Pfaff, in "Iran's Islamic Revival Has to Be Lived With" (July 30), cites Henri Pirenne without mentioning his nationality. Pirenne (1862-1935), one of the most distinguished historians of the Middle Ages, was a Belgian who taught at the universities of Liège and Ghent.

GEERT WILLS.
Heverlee, Belgium.

With Chains Uplifted?

Your Aug. 19 report on the Salzburg festival says that "Tabors's staging of the 'Seven Seals' raised the shackles of conservative Austrian Catholics." One can perhaps cast off the shackles of oppression, but one can only raise the shackles of conservative Austrian Catholics.

GRIFFITH ROSE.
Metz, France.

What disgusted many people was that this opera was performed in a church.

JANE WEINLANDER.
Vienna.

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ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Islamic Development Bank is pleased to announce to all pilgrims that, with the help of the Almighty, the Committee for the utilization of sacrificial meat has been able to perform the rite of sacrificial slaughtering for this year 1407H. Hajj season on behalf of all pilgrims who participated in the Saudi Arabian Project for Utilization of Sacrificial Meat either through their chosen representatives or through the Supervisory Committee to which authority was delegated by them.

The total number of sacrificial sheep slaughtered during the 1407H Hajj season was 478,594 (four hundred seventy eight thousand and nine hundred ninety four). This figure includes the sacrifices performed as part of the Hajj rites ("Hadi", in all its forms), those offered in atonement (Fidya), sacrifices performed as part of the rites of Eid-al-Adha (Adahi) and those offered as a voluntary act of charity performed to seek Allah's pleasure (Sadaqaah). As compared to last year, this figure represents an increase of 37% in the total number of sheep slaughtered.

A quantity of sacrificial meat was distributed to pilgrims in Mena and to the poor in Al-Haram area. Even larger quantities have been transported, or are in the process of being transported by air, sea or land to a number of Islamic countries. Details of such shipments are shown in the following statement:

| Destination | No. of sheep already despatched | No. of sheep ready for despatch | Mode of despatch | Date |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Bangladesh | — | 70,000 | Frozen, by sea | 15-25.9.1987 |
| Burkina Faso | — | 5,000 | Chilled, by air | 10.9.1987 |
| Chad | — | 7,500 | Chilled, by air | 1 flight via Dakar |
| Djibouti | — | 10,000 | Frozen, by sea | 7.9.1987 |
| Egypt | — | 35,000 | Frozen, by sea | 31.8.1987 |
| Gambia | — | 5,000 | Frozen, by sea | 16.9.1987 |
| Guinea Conakry | — | 3,000 | do | 22.9.1987 |
| Guinea Bissau | — | 2,000 | do | 19.9.1987 |
| Jordan | 45,000 | — | Chilled, overland | During Tashriq days. |
| Lebanon | 19,000 | — | — | — |
| Mali | — | 5,000 | Chilled, by air | 12.9.1987 |
| Mauritania | — | 7,000 | Frozen, by sea | 9.9.1987 |
| Niger | — | 5,000 | Chilled, by air | 13.9.1987 |
| Pakistan | 12,200 | 25,000 | Chilled, by air | 10 flights |
| Senegal | — | 7,000 | Frozen, by sea | 10.9.1987 |
| Sierra Leone | — | 3,000 | Frozen, by sea | 26.9.1987 |
| Somalia | — | 3,000 | Frozen, by sea | 10.9.1987 |
| Sudan (Khartoum) | 5,175 | — | Chilled, by air | During Tashriq days. |
| (Port Sudan) | — | 20,000 | Frozen, by sea | 12.8.1987 |
| Syria | 12,000 | — | Chilled, overland | During Tashriq days. |

The committee wishes to thank all pilgrims for their confidence in it and would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, headed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the efforts they exerted and the facilities they extended which contributed to the smooth implementation of this important Islamic project. May Allah reward all, inspire the Muslim Ummah to act righteously, unite its ranks, consolidate its will, and may He grant it victory.

ALL SUCCESS IS FROM ALLAH

| NYSE Most Actives | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|--|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | |
| AT&T | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |
| Gen'l | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |
| IBM | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |
| Microsoft | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |
| Oracle | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |
| Qinetix | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |
| Rockwell | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |
| Sealed Air | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |
| USAA | 265.40 | 265.00 | 265.00 | +1/4 | |

| Market Sales | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| NYSE 3 a.m. volume | 171,210,000 |
| NYSE 3 a.m. adv. close | 224,750,000 |
| NYSE 3 a.m. adv. close | 11,380,000 |
| NYSE 3 a.m. adv. close | 11,380,000 |
| NYSE 3 a.m. adv. close | 11,380,000 |

| NYSE Index | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Previous | Close | Today |
| High | 180.21 | 181.21 |
| Low | 179.21 | 179.14 |
| Open | 180.21 | 180.21 |
| Close | 180.21 | 180.21 |

| Wednesday's NYSE Closing | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| NYSE | 180.21 |
| NYSE | 180.21 |
| NYSE | 180.21 |
| NYSE | 180.21 |

| AMEX Diary | |
|------------|-----|
| Advanced | 277 |
| Declined | 277 |
| Unchanged | 277 |
| Total | 277 |

| NASDAQ Index | |
|--------------|-----|
| Previous | 277 |
| Close | 277 |
| Today | 277 |
| High | 277 |

| AMEX Most Actives | |
|-------------------|------|
| Vol. | High |
| Low | Last |
| Chg. | |

| Dow Jones Bond Averages | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Previous | 277 |
| Close | 277 |
| Today | 277 |
| High | 277 |

| NYSE Diary | |
|------------|-----|
| Advanced | 277 |
| Declined | 277 |
| Unchanged | 277 |
| Total | 277 |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Buy | 277 |
| Sell | 277 |
| Total | 277 |

| Dow Jones Averages | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Open | 277 |
| High | 277 |
| Low | 277 |
| Last | 277 |

| Standard & Poor's Index | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Previous | 277 |
| Close | 277 |
| Today | 277 |
| High | 277 |

| Previous NASDAQ Diary | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Advanced | 277 |
| Declined | 277 |
| Unchanged | 277 |
| Total | 277 |

| AMEX Stock Index | |
|------------------|-----|
| Previous | 277 |
| Close | 277 |
| Today | 277 |
| High | 277 |

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Lower as Dollar Slumps

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined Wednesday as dollar weakness and steep rises in interest rates kept the market in a slump. Trading was active and volatile.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 8.93 at 2,602.04, according to a preliminary tally. The Dow had fallen 51.98 on Tuesday.

Losing issues were overwhelming gains by about 3 to 1. Volume was about 199.18 million shares, up from about 194.8 million on Tuesday.

Prices were lower in active trading of over-the-counter and American Stock Exchange issues.

The market opened lower, hurt by continued weakness in the dollar and bond market, and the sporadic futures-related selling that that slippage prompted. The dollar weakened despite reports that central banks have been intervening in the foreign-exchange markets to support it.

Michael Metz, portfolio strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said the major influence on the market is investors' belief that the Federal Reserve will have to encourage higher interest rates to support the dollar and the value of dollar-denominated investments.

Another threat to stock prices is that bonds now carry yields that are at their highest levels of the year may attract investment money away from stocks, Mr. Metz said.

"It's a serious concern this time," he said.

"The market will be on the defensive for a month or so," Mr. Metz said. The Dow could fall as far as 2,300.

Eugene Peroni Jr., technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia, said market psychology was now experiencing the flip side of the summer advance.

"So many people questioned the validity of the advance that began in May and now people are somewhat complacent about the decline," he said. "The market is backing and filling within the downward trend, indicating that we'll be in a turbulent environment for the next four to seven weeks."

Meanwhile, Robert Prechter reportedly has told subscribers to his widely followed Elliott Wave Theorist market advisory service that if the Dow closes below 2,600, it will drop to 2,300 before moving again to significantly higher levels. Mr. Prechter has had a long-standing forecast that the Dow would reach 3,600.

He was to address an audience of about 500 portfolio managers and financial analysts at a conference in New York on Wednesday night. At 3 P.M., AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off fractionally. Among other blue chips, General Electric, IBM, Eastman Kodak, USX, Philip Morris and Exxon were all showing losses.

National Semiconductor was up slightly after rising Tuesday. Its agreement to buy Schlumberger's Fairchild Semiconductor unit would make the company the third largest U.S. chip maker.

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

European Sales Boost VW Profit 7%

By Ferdinand Procman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG's group profit rose 7 percent to 304 million Deutsche marks (\$170 million) in the first six months of 1987, from 284 million DM a year earlier, as booming European sales compensated for lagging business in North and South America, the company reported Wednesday.

Parent company profit of Volkswagen, West Germany's largest automaker, rose 2.7 percent to 241 million DM from 235 million DM.

Group figures comprise sales and earnings results from all majority-owned subsidiaries, while parent company figures are those of the company's headquarters production facility at Wolfsburg and several satellite plants.

The higher profit came on a 4.5 percent rise in group sales during the January-June period to 27,664 billion DM from 26,443 billion DM in the first six months of 1986.

"In West Germany and the West European market, which is moving at record levels for our group, the pleasing sales developments of the previous year have continued," the company said in its interim earnings report. "In contrast, deliveries in North and South America have

been considerably impaired by extraordinary factors."

Deliveries of new cars clearly reflected the difference between the strong European auto market and the relatively weak market conditions elsewhere. Total deliveries slipped 0.9 percent to 1,448 million units from 1,461 million a year earlier. Domestic deliveries surged 16.5 percent to 498,000 units from 427,000 units, but foreign deliveries dropped 8.1 percent to 950,000 units from 1,034 million units in January through June of 1986.

Volkswagen said it expected the U.S. market, the world's largest for autos, to remain a problem. The situation in South America, dominated by what the company called the collapse of the Brazilian car market, is also unlikely to improve significantly this year.

Despite poor sales in some overseas markets, Volkswagen said it expected group sales for the full year to be close to the 1986 level. Volkswagen's group sales totaled 32.8 billion DM in 1986, up 0.6 percent from 32.5 billion DM in 1985. Group profit, however, fell 2.6 percent to 580 million DM from 596 million DM.

While the earnings news pushed VW stock up to 406.50 Wednesday from 404.30 Tuesday, stock ana-

lysts are far less optimistic about Volkswagen's current health. They see profit falling about 5 percent in 1987 and declining more drastically in 1988.

"It's one of our sell recommendations," said Hans-Joachim Pilz, an analyst at the Bank in Liechtenstein GmbH in Frankfurt. "The market in Western Europe is likely to slow down in the second half. And their operating earnings are skidding sharply."

In the United States, Volkswagen has been hurt by the Deutsche mark's strength against the dollar, which makes cars imported from Germany more expensive. Its U.S. assembly plant in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, which produces the Golf model sedan, has also been operating well below capacity because of an industry-wide sales slowdown, and analysts say Volkswagen may decide to close or sell the facility in the near future.

While sales are strong in West Germany — the Volkswagen group raised its market share 1.5 percentage points to 29.7 percent in the first six months — the company's corporate image is still suffering from artists and revelations connected to a currency fraud scandal that left Volkswagen with 473 million DM in foreign-exchange losses.

BAT Earnings Climbed 26% In First Half

LONDON — BAT Industries PLC, the British tobacco and financial services conglomerate, said Wednesday that pre-tax profit jumped 26 percent to 669 million (\$1.15 billion) in the first half from \$54 million a year earlier.

The company said the world stock market boom helped its financial services business, while rising sales to Japan buoyed the tobacco results.

The earnings, above analysts' forecasts of around \$635 million, came on a 5.2 percent increase in sales to \$9.33 billion after \$8.87 billion, adjusted for foreign exchange fluctuations.

In its tobacco business, BAT's trading profit, roughly comparable to operating profit, rose 22 percent to \$381 million.

Trading profit for financial services rose 66 percent to \$214 million, while profit for its paper businesses rose 6 percent to \$124 million. Earnings on retailing, however, fell 5.3 percent to \$36 million.

Exxon, Bankers Trust Win Tokyo Approval

By Mark Ports
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Exxon Corp. and Bankers Trust New York Co. say that Tokyo's Finance Ministry has approved their joint application to set up a securities firm in Japan.

The partnership by the world's largest oil company and one of the largest U.S. banks is the result of a

quirk in Japanese law requiring that foreign banks seeking to go into the brokerage business in Japan join forces with a company or investor with no banking interest.

The Japanese have taken steps to open their securities industry to foreign firms to quell criticism that Japanese firms have increased their positions in the U.S. securities market while foreign firms have been

virtually blocked from entering the fast-growing Japanese market.

Earlier this year, Japan invited several foreign financial institutions, including four U.S. banks, to apply to open brokerage firms.

A joint application from J.P. Morgan & Co. Inc. and Bechtel Group Inc., the construction giant, was approved last month.

Still awaiting approval are applications from two other teams, one consisting of Manufacturers Hanover Corp. and Chrysler Corp., the other of Chemical New York Corp. and a private British investor.

Exxon will be a sort of silent partner in the combined operation, which will be based in Hong Kong to comply with additional Japanese laws on foreign ownership.

Each company will own 50 percent of the venture, known as BT Asia Securities Ltd. Bankers Trust will operate the brokerage office, which is expected to open in Tokyo later this year.

Bankers Trust already has a branch in Tokyo and has owned a trust bank there for two years.

The new company will be able to underwrite stock offerings and trade stock, although some specialists have questioned whether Japanese securities firms will readily do business with the new foreign firms or include them in major underwriting syndicates.

Cray Stock Falls As Computer Project Is Ended

Reuters

MINNEAPOLIS — Shares in Cray Research Inc. plunged Wednesday after the company announced that it had discontinued its most advanced supercomputer project.

The stock was trading at \$105 at 1 P.M. on the New York Stock Exchange, down \$8 from Tuesday's close.

Cray said it discontinued the project, called the MP, that was headed by Steve Chen, a senior vice president, who plans to resign and to reconstitute the project outside Cray. It said the project was focused on both hardware and software design with a high-level parallel processing architecture.

The company said the project grew "beyond our original vision, both in terms of technological risk and budget. We believe it no longer meets our objectives or style."

Cray's chairman, John Rollwagen, said other projects were progressing well.

PAPER: Rising Prices, Demand Lead Newsprint Makers Back to Profitability

(Continued from first finance page) earnings. Bowater's operating income in its newsprint division climbed 28.5 percent in the first six months of this year, to \$53 million, from \$41.3 million in the comparable period last year. In the second quarter, Great Northern Nekeosa reported a profit of \$44.9 million, compared with a net loss of \$300,000 in the period a year before.

According to the American Paper Institute, consumption will increase this year to a record 122 million metric tons, up from 119 million metric tons last year.

Although the amount of newsprint consumed by daily newspapers has increased, analysts and industry officials maintain that the greatest growth has come from sub-

urban papers that contain mostly advertising. "These so-called shoppers have been an increasingly important source of demand in recent years," said John Morton, who fol-

price increases will hold, Mr. Morton said.

Those increases, hailed by newspaper producers, have been unhappily received by newspapers, which

Although the amount of newsprint consumed by daily newspapers has increased, analysts maintain that the greatest growth has come from papers that contain mostly advertising.

lows the newspaper industry for the securities firm of Lynch, Jones & Ryan.

The relatively tighter supply of newsprint in the last year has made producers more confident that

account for about 75 percent of newspaper consumption. The American Newspaper Publishers Association estimates that newspaper accounts for about 25 percent of the annual expenses at most newspapers.

"Higher newsprint prices naturally mean that newspapers have to raise their advertising rates," said Joseph Lofano, a spokesman for the association.

Mr. Morton contends, however, that newspapers' advertising rates have risen 6 percent to 8 percent in the past three years. "That will more than take care of the price increase in newsprint," he said.

Also, paper executives contend, demand has picked up slightly in South America and in Africa, in addition to domestic producers' traditional markets in Europe. Exports from American producers rose 21 percent last year and will increase another 5 percent this year, according to estimates by the American Paper Institute.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

| 12 Month | | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | Sis. | | Close | |
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| High | Low | | | | | 100s | High Low | Quot. | Ch'ge |

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Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| GROUP | INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND | G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd. | | | |
| Lat Trust, S.A. | (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) | G.T. Applied Science | \$ 17.13 | | Swissvale New Series |
| \$ 294.68 | \$ 1,451.5 | | | | Universal Bond Select |
| | \$ 2,570 | | | | Universal Fund |

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text appears to be organized into sections or paragraphs, but no specific words or phrases can be discerned.]

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

| Name | Address |
|-------------|-------------|
| John Doe | 123 Main St |
| Jane Smith | 456 Elm St |
| Bob Johnson | 789 Oak St |

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

SPORTS

Reuschel, Giants Win, Lead by 5 1/2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — Pitcher Rick Reuschel drove in two runs and scored another in a six-run third inning Tuesday night that sparked

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

San Francisco to a 14-4 victory over Montreal and extended the Giants' lead over Houston in the National League West to 5 1/2 games.

The triumph was San Francisco's 18th in its last 25 contests. Reuschel, working on one day's rest after failing to survive the first inning of his Sunday start against New York, turned in seven innings of six-hit ball. He struck out seven and didn't walk a batter in his third appearance since being acquired from Pittsburgh Aug. 21.

Reuschel, 4, in St. Louis. Dave Conner drove a sacrifice, hitting the ball with a two-run double as Cincinnati snapped a six-game losing streak.

Cubs 3, Astros 2: In Houston, Chicago handed the Astros their seventh straight defeat in a game that saw the ejection of Billy Hatcher, Houston's leading hitter (312), for using an illegal bat.

Hatcher broke his bat hitting a grounder in the fourth inning. "It was obvious when the bat broke wide open," said umpire John McSherry. "There was a groove inside with about four inches of cork."

Mets 9, Pirates 1: In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez drove in four runs, three with a home run, to back a combined five-hitter by David Cone and Randy Myers.

Phillies 7, Dodgers 5: In Los Angeles, Lance Parrish hit a two-run homer and Von Hayes singled twice and scored twice to help Phil-



Chicago third baseman Keith Moreland, brandishing what was left of Astro Billy Hatcher's broken — and corked — bat.

adelphia hand the Dodgers their sixth straight loss.

Bears 4, Pirates 0: In Pittsburgh, Zane Smith won for the seventh time in his last eight starts, and Ted Simmons hit a two-run homer as Atlanta ended a five-game skid and stopped a Pirates winning streak at seven.

Tigers 6, Indians 5: In the American League, in Detroit, Pat Sheridan broke an 0-for-25 slump with a two-out bloop double in the 12th that scored Darrell Evans from first and put the Tigers past Cleveland.

Blue Jays 4, Angels 3: In Toronto, Jesse Barfield's one-out double in the 10th drove home Tony Fernandez, keeping the Blue Jays a

game behind first-place Detroit in the Eastern Division.

Braves 4, Yankees 3: In New York, Steve Outenover beat the Yankees for the second time in 11 days.

Mariners 5, Orioles 0: In Baltimore, Scott Bankhead pitched two-hit ball for seven innings and Ken Phelps hit a two-run homer as Seattle downed the Orioles.

Red Sox 9, Twins 0: In Minneapolis, Mike Greenwell homered and had four RBIs, and Jeff Sellers pitched a five-hitter for Boston.

Rangers 6, White Sox 4: In Chicago, Pete Incaviglia hit a two-run home run, a single and an RBI double that broke a 2-2 tie in the seventh, pacing Texas. (UPI/AP)

Sooners Seem a Cinch; Heisman Race Has a Long Shot

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Along with drug tests, warnings to athletes not to deal with agents and to coaches to recruit properly, the 119th college football season begins with Oklahoma the choice to regain the national title it won two years ago — and a two-way player standing a chance to win the Heisman Trophy.

Senior all-American Gordie Lockbaum has been a consistent offensive and defensive star for Holy Cross. In 1986 he had 38 tackles as a defensive back and led Division I-AA in scoring with 132 points. He was third in the nation in all-purpose yards with 2,173.

Lockbaum would be the Heisman choice if he repeats his 1986 campaign; otherwise it could be the most wide open race in years. Among other worthy: Kevin Bell, Florida's quarterback; Jamie Morris, Michigan's tailback; Chris Spielman, Ohio State's linebacker; Lorenzo White, Michigan State's tailback; Tim Brown, Notre Dame's wide receiver and running back; and two running backs from the Pacific-10 Conference, UCLA's Gaston Green and Stanford's Brad Muster. But when each of them is sitting on the bench catching their breath, Lockbaum is still on the field.

Oklahoma also has a Heisman candidate in James H. Hooten, the wideback quarterback. The Sooners could be No. 1 because their soft schedule does not include Miami, which handed them their only regular-season defeat in 1985-86 and 1986-87. Oklahoma is the most powerful team in the nation and one of the best at almost every offensive position.

Only three starters on offense and four on defense return from Penn State's national championship team. One is the quarterback who helped achieve 12 consecutive regular-season victories, John Stoffer, replaced by Matt Kuchar, a senior, and D.J. Dozier, a sophomore, is also gone, although Blair Thomas is capable of becoming the next in a long line of superb tailbacks.

Penn State's archival, Pittsburgh, may be on its way back, but Coach Mike Gottfried might be counting on too many freshmen. Fullback Craig Hayward's backup is freshman Preston Wright. Maro Spindler and Eric Seaman are freshmen who may start at defensive tackle and tight end. Lacking a solid quarterback, Pitt hopes it will not miss running back Charles Gladman, ruled ineligible because of his association with professional agents.

Boston College, still featuring the pass, could have another good year, although Mike Power and Mark Kampus are still vying at quarterback. The Eagles' best are Bill Romanowski, a linebacker heading a solid defense, and Darren Flutie, an excellent wide receiver.

Syracuse seems to have the region's best quarterback in Don McPherson, who has set almost every school passing record. Any coach could challenge that contention, although Tony Crawford is a wideback signal-caller whose biggest asset is keeping the ball and running. Elliot Uzelac, Navy's new coach, has also installed the wishbone.

SOUTH
Seven of the country's top 20 selections come from this region, and the most powerful is from the Atlantic Coast Conference, not the Southeastern.

Clemson, with an unusually favorable schedule — only three road games — and a winning quarterback in Rodney Williams might go undefeated. Given two superb lines, running back Danny Ford may not have to worry about replacing his departed running backs, Terrence Flagger and Kenzy Flores. Georgia Tech, Maryland and North Carolina may be the only mild threats to Clemson's conference supremacy.

At Florida State, Coach Bobby Bowden finally has a solid defense and may be set with only one quarterback for a change, Danny McManus, and one of the deepest group of

receivers in the South. Quarterback Vinny Testaverde's departure has left too big a void at Miami.

South Carolina was young and almost successful in 1986. Its run-and-shoot offense was just the ticket for quarterback Todd Ellis, who threw for a Division I-A freshman record of 3,020 yards and 23 touchdowns. But Coach Joe Morrison has to contend with Miami, Georgia and Nebraska in three consecutive road games.

Louisiana State, with its new coach, Mike Archer, is expected to repeat as Southeastern Conference champion because Tommy Leadbetter is throwing and Wendell Davis is the best of a good bunch to receive.

Coach Johnny Majors started his 11th season at Tennessee Sunday with a 23-21 victory over a strong year from quarterback Jeff Francis could launch the Vols toward the goal that Majors was hired to achieve: a national title.

Alabama's new coach, Bill Curry, might not find immediate success despite such fine individuals as Bobby Humphrey at tailback. The Crimson Tide lost too many talented players, including Cornelius Bennett, the leader of the defense.

MIDWEST
Ohio State's Chris Carter was declared ineligible because the all-America split end had signed with an agent, and the school has declined to reinstate him. But the Buckeyes may not suffer all that much, because his replacement, Everett Ross, is rated almost as highly and because OSU is solid, particularly on a defense. Coach Earle Bruce may have the nation's premier

linebacker corps, led by Spielman and Eric Kumerow. But it's doubtful that Ohio State can top Michigan. Coach Bo Schembechler has not settled on his quarterback to replace Jim Harbaugh. In typical fashion, he will probably not name the starter until a few hours before the opener with Notre Dame, at home on Sept. 12. Tailback Morris needs 1,100 yards

to set the school career rushing record. Michigan has one of the best offensive lines in the nation.

Yet if Iowa's Dan McGwire lives up to what Coach Hayden Fry says about the Hawkeyes could sweep the Big Ten. The 6-foot-8 (203-meter) quarterback is the brother of Mark McGwire, the Oakland slugger who set the major-league record for home runs by a rookie. The running attack includes Kevin Harmon, who returns after a year out for injuries. Defense, as was evident against Tennessee, is a question.

Tailback White is in his final year at Michigan State, and will run behind an experienced line. Indiana came so close in many 1986 games that the Hoosiers are dreaming of big things this year. But any team that uses alternating quarterbacks is suspect.

Notre Dame, in its second season under Coach Lou Holtz, may have the country's toughest schedule. But there are outstanding athletes, such as Brown, one of the finest wide receiver-running backs in many seasons. Terry Andrusiak will quarterback behind a solid line.

SOUTHWEST
Oklahoma might have lost some strength on defense with the departure of Brian Bosworth to the National Football League, but Coach Barry Switzer isn't worried. "When I watch films of our offense, I just sit there and smile," he said.

If Switzer develops two defensive tackles, Oklahoma might be the most powerful college team in years. To give the opponents something else to think about, Switzer said of his offensive line, "We're as good as and as big as we've ever been." All-America tight end Keith Jackson makes it appear that Switzer has it all.

This year's final top ranking may be decided Nov. 21 in Lincoln, Nebraska, when Oklahoma and Nebraska have another Big Eight showdown. Keith Jones of Nebraska and Thurman Thomas of Oklahoma State are among the best ballcarriers in the conference. Nebraska probably has the second-best quarterback in the league in Steve Taylor, who may prove more valuable than Oklahoma's Hootenway. Colorado has a good running attack, led by O.C. Oliver, but lacks overall strength for a repeat of its second-place finish in 1986.

The Southwest Conference is in turmoil. Southern Methodist, on NCAA probation, will not play this year or next. Texas Tech is unable to play in a bowl game. Texas, restricted to 20 scholarships next year instead of 30, does have an experienced quarterback in Bret Stafford. Texas Christian is eligible again for the SWC title and a bowl spot. Unless any of these prospects are.

So Arkansas is favored to win the crown. Coach Ken Hatfield's wishbone has punched because of running back James Rouse and quarterback Greg Thomas, and the Razorbacks are strong on defense, led by Middle guard Tony Coker and safety Steve Atwater. Texas A&M is a doubtful repeater as champion because quarterback Kenny Stowers opted to turn pro instead of remaining for a fourth senior campaign.

FAR WEST
The Pacific-10 Conference might be the strongest in the nation, since four of its teams were in the final top 20 last year. Its top six teams went 17-2 against outside opponents in the regular 1986 campaign.

UCLA appears to be strong enough to contend for No. 1 ranking, since Coach Terry Donahue has one of the country's deepest and most talented running teams. Troy Aikman, the transfer quarterback from Oklahoma, is competing with Brendan McCracken for the starting role. Green, Mel Farr Jr., Eric Ball and James Primm give the Bruins a superb ground attack behind a good line. Seven defensive starters are back.

Chris Chandler provides Washington with the best quarterback in the conference. Coach Don James has good runners, fine receivers — everything but a solid defensive line. Southern Cal has an experienced quarterback in Rodney Peete, plus a star linebacker in Marcus Cotton. There are plenty of returning starters. Arizona State and Arizona, without their fine quarterbacks of last year, Count Stanford out unless running back Muster can make up for defensive losses.

UCLA's Barry Switzer: "I just sit there and smile."

Higuera, Sabers Advance Easily; Stage Clinic

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Pitching defensemen and Ted Higuera and Bret Saberhagen put on a great show of baseball moved into September.

Higuera held Kansas City to one hit in the first inning and finished with a one-hitter. Tuesday night as the Milwaukee Brewers beat the Royals, 2-0, Saberhagen allowed just three hits through eight innings before Milwaukee scored twice in the ninth.

In pitching his second straight shutout, Higuera (14-9) ran his career record to 5-0 against the Royals. The only hit he allowed came with two outs in the eighth when Jose Rojas's drive down the left-field line barely edged Rob Deer's glove.

Saberhagen (16-8) gave up a leadoff single to Robin Yount in the ninth. After a sacrifice, Greg Brock walked; B.J. Surhoff grounded into a forecoat, but Deer and Ernest Riles followed with RBI singles.

Edberg Advances Easily; Becker Gets by Wilkison

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Second-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden downed American Derrick Rostagno, 6-3, 7-6 (7-0), 6-2, Wednesday in an opening-round match at the U.S. Open tennis tournament.

Edberg cruised to victory in the third set at the National Tennis Center after breaking Rostagno's

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

serve in the sixth game. Rostagno, ranked 54th in the world, had a chance to even matters in the second set, but was blanked in the tie breaker.

"I didn't play well, but it was good enough to win," said Edberg, a two-time Australian Open champion. Edberg, who has won five tournaments this year, said he was nervous at the start. "It's always that way in the first round of a grand slam event," he said. "It takes you a while to settle down."

In a first-round women's match, Bettina Bunge, the 12th-seeded West German, defeated American Mary Lou Piatek, 6-3, 7-5.

In action late Tuesday, fourth-seeded Boris Becker rallied to beat unseeded American Tim Wilkison, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2. It was the first time the 19-year-old West German had ever won a professional match after trailing by two sets.

"I've learned to really come back and fight," said Becker, a two-time Wimbledon champion. "Everything came easy two years ago. I came and played and won, and I didn't know how. Now I'm mentally stronger."

"He's a fighter, he's tough to play," said Becker of Wilkison, the only American to reach the quarterfinals at last year's open. "Maybe this is one of my biggest matches, with no serve at all, to beat a good opponent who is playing well."

Four-time open winner John McEnroe, who lost to Paul Anacone in the opening round last year, defeated fellow American Matt Anger, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. McEnroe, the No. 8 seed, was relieved to get past the first round. "It feels nice," he said.

(AP, UPI)

Britain Agrees to Extradite Soccer Fans to Belgium for Trial

The Associated Press

LONDON — Home Secretary Douglas Hurd has agreed to the extradition of 26 Liverpool soccer fans to Belgium to face manslaughter charges stemming from the 1985 Heysel Stadium disaster, the government announced Wednesday.

A statement said Hurd had signed warrants under Britain's extradition act so that those "accused of offenses... may be extradited to face trial. His decision follows consideration of representations made on behalf of the accused."

Sir Harry Livernor, an attorney representing 11 of the fans, conceded defeat in his long campaign to have them tried at home. "I think it was inevitable," he said.

The Liverpool fans were arrested on manslaughter charges following rioting in which 39 people died at the May, 1985, European Champions Cup final in Brussels between Liverpool and Juventus of Italy. Almost all those who died were Italian; most were crushed when a wall collapsed as they tried to escape a stampede by Liverpool backers.

In the aftermath, UEFA, the governing body of European soccer, banned English clubs indefinitely from the continent's three main club tournaments. It ruled that Liverpool would have to serve a further three-year ban whenever it decided to re-admit the other English clubs.

In Brussels, Justice Minister Jean Gol said the move "resulted from long collaboration and multiple contacts between the two countries."

Livernor said he was angry about a report, said to have originated with Belgian police, that he said described the 26 fans as "British hooligans." The report allegedly said the fans will be flown into

Melsbroek Airport under military escort because police anticipate trouble on the flight.

"I am furious that they are being referred to as hooligans. They are British defendants," Livernor said. "They have not been convicted."

The Press Association, the domestic news agency, said it understood a military aircraft will fly to London Monday to pick up the defendants. Belgian officials refused to comment on when the accused will arrive.

"All this business about a mili-

tary escort and plane and arriving secretly at a military airfield I think is quite unnecessary," Livernor said. "If that is indicative of how the authorities will hold the trial, then god help my clients."

Gol has promised a speedy trial. The fans will be held at the main prison at Leuven, just east of the capital. No trial date has been set.

Defendants awaiting trial in Belgium are usually kept in custody. They must appear monthly before a judge who must reissue a remand order if the prosecution feels such a move is warranted for the preparation of the trial.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Line Scores

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------------|---|---|-------|----|
| American League | | | | |
| Baltimore | 3 | 0 | 1.000 | 0 |
| Boston | 2 | 1 | .667 | 1 |
| California | 1 | 2 | .333 | 2 |
| Chicago | 1 | 2 | .333 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 2 | .333 | 2 |
| Detroit | 1 | 2 | .333 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 2 | .333 | 2 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 2 | .333 | 2 |
| Montreal | 0 | 3 | .000 | 3 |
| New York | 1 | 2 | .333 | 2 |
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ART BUCHWALD

Meet the Candidates

WASHINGTON — The fun of watching the seven Democratic presidential candidates on TV is guessing who they are. The other day it was my turn to have the guess, and this is how it went.

"Who is the fellow from Arizona?"

"He's the one with the dark suit on."

"Six of the seven have dark suits on."

"Well, I know he's not the guy with the bow tie."

"How do you know that?"

"Because there is only one guy in the presidential race with a bow tie and he's from somewhere in the Midwest."

"I recognize a candidate."

"Which one?"

"The fellow with the mustache. That's Jesse Jackson."

"How can you be sure it's Jesse Jackson?"



Buchwald

"Because he is the only one who has a mustache in the campaign, like the other guy is the only one

Rube Goldberg Gets College Show

United Press International

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The Williams College Museum of Art will exhibit 60 drawings, sketches and cartoons by Rube Goldberg Sept. 11 to Oct. 25. The exhibition includes a selection of weekly comic strips and drawings of the elaborate mythical inventions that best exemplify his work, according to Thomas Fels, the exhibit curator.

Goldberg, born in 1883, was among the United States' best known cartoonists from 1910 to 1930. He died in 1970. The exhibit, called "Rube Goldberg: Drawings and Cartoons," is the first major showing of his work since 1970. Fels said the show consists of works that were donated to the museum by the Goldberg family. Sketchbooks illustrating the evolution of his cartoons will be included in the exhibit, Fels said.

who has a bow tie. This makes both of them very different from the others."

"I think that's Joe Biden of Delaware at the end."

"How do you know that?"

"Because he's attacking the size of the Republican deficit."

"They all have attacked the size of the Republican deficit. The person you say is Biden could be any of the seven."

"It could even be Dukakis. He is confused with Biden when they're debating."

"It's hard to tell Dukakis from the others because he doesn't look like anybody."

"Any idea who the fellow in the light suit is?"

"That's probably the candidate from Iowa. I don't know his name, but he's always getting into an argument with the senator from Tennessee whose name I think is Gephardt."

"No, dummy, the senator from Tennessee is named Babbitt."

"I thought Babbitt was from Illinois. It isn't easy to keep them straight."

"They all look like excellent prospects to me."

"And they each have their own personality, which causes them to stand out in a crowd — and makes it easy to identify with them."

"Who is the one for taxes and against war?"

"I think Jackson. No, it could be Simon."

"You haven't been listening. All seven are for taxes and against war."

"Have any of them come out against lying in government?"

"As far as I can tell most of them have taken a position against lying in government."

"Well, at least they agree on something."

"I think they agree on everything."

"How can you have seven candidates who agree on everything?"

"Because they don't want to get anybody mad at them."

"What is most peculiar is Jesse Jackson is the one making all the jokes. When did Jackson start telling jokes?"

"When Gary Hart got caught in Bimini."

Vladimir Feltsman's Years as a Nonperson

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK — Vladimir Feltsman, the 35-year-old Russian pianist who arrived in New York on Aug. 18, considers himself a realist. Thus he was not altogether surprised at what happened when, eight years ago, he put in for an emigration visa. He went to the proper offices in Moscow, filled out the proper forms and went home. About two hours later his phone rang. It was a friend from Moscow Radio. "What have you done?" he wanted to know. He had just received an order never again to play a Feltsman tape or recording.

Feltsman was not prepared for the rigors of being a nonperson in Soviet society. "I made the wrong decision," Feltsman said in New York, with a rueful smile. "I lost eight years of my life."

When he asked to leave the Soviet Union, it was not the decision of a disgruntled musician. Feltsman was one of the most highly-regarded Soviet pianists of his generation. As a child he had been admitted to Moscow's Central Music School, the training ground for future Russian musical greats. He made his debut at 11, playing the Beethoven C major Concerto with the Moscow Philharmonic. He attracted the attention of the eminent teacher Yakov Flier, who supervised his pianistic training at the Central Music School and then at the Moscow Conservatory.

At 15, Feltsman won a piano competition in Prague and then, at 19, a much more important one — the Marguerite Long competition in Paris.

"I hate competitions," the intense, bearded, English-speaking Feltsman said. "I suppose it's the only way for any of us to get launched. But I do not like the principle of competitions. Art should not be a sporting event. Many wonderful pianists are not able, physically or intellectually, to push themselves to the kind of schedule expected from competition pianists, and often ones far inferior to them are the winners."

After the Marguerite Long competition, Feltsman played all over the Soviet Union, made records, taught at the conservatory, and was unhappy.

"From a very early age I did not like the system. I could not do any of the things I really wanted to do. When I won in Paris I was asked, back many times, but Gosconcert did not let me return for seven years." Gosconcert is the official Soviet organization that books artists for foreign tours. "They gave me all kinds of excuses. 'Next year you will go. Now is not the right time.' Always promises. Nothing ever happened. In seven years I was allowed only two trips outside of Russia. Gosconcert did not want me to make a big career. Maybe it was



Pianist Feltsman after his arrival in New York last month.

because I am a Jew. Maybe somebody there didn't like me." And maybe, Feltsman also thinks, because he was too independent. "I never played the party game. There were those who would flatter the authorities or send them gifts or try to sit at their feet. I could not do that."

He is also amused that it was not until he got married, in 1977, that he was allowed to leave the country. And Anna, his wife, was not allowed to accompany him. That was standard practice — family members have been held as de facto hostages ever since the first Russians started to come over during the thaw in Soviet-U.S. relations of the 1950s.

In 1977, Feltsman was allowed to play in Japan and the following year saw him in France. He constantly asked permission for his wife and later their son, Daniel, now

4, to accompany him. Always he was refused.

"One morning I woke up and said I cannot be part of this any longer." He put in the request for an exit visa in 1979, to the dismay of his father, Oscar Feltsman, who is a well-known Russian composer of songs and film music.

All of Vladimir's concert and orchestral engagements were immediately canceled. His records were taken off the shelves. For two years he was not allowed to play in public. "It was a painful experience. Some people I regarded as close friends I never saw again. My real friends stuck with us. It was a bad time. We had a baby to take care of, and very little money. It was harder for Anna than for me. At least I had my piano. Before my troubles I was making decent money for Russia — money. But we spent it all,

and I had to sell most of my big library to live."

He says he felt like something out of Kafka as he sat home writing long letters to the authorities. The gist of the letters was: Let me play or let me go. In 1981 an article in The New York Times about his plight was picked up by the Voice of America. The ministry of culture decided that Feltsman perform a few concerts. During the next six years he was allowed to give about 30 performances in small Russian cities and villages.

"I can't say I was feeling very good in this period. I can say that music saved my life. The only thing I could do was keep myself in best shape as a musician. I worked very hard. I studied a lot of music I had never played before. God knows I had the time for it. I had nerves and fits of depression. But the experience taught me a lot. I now understand life and the nature of people and the values of real friendship. Which means also that I understand music better. In all honesty I can say that I am playing better now than eight years ago. Now I know exactly what I want, what I can do and what I cannot do."

Feltsman becomes a mystic not to mention metaphysician, when he talks of the relationship between composer and performer. "I thought about it a great deal. The great composers, Bach, Mozart, Brahms, whoever, had a kind of power, of energy, that goes through me when I play their music. I identify with them and become part of that energy. I share the energy with them, I am at one with them."

He admits that the concept is hard to follow. Part of his belief is the necessity of an artist to curb his ego. "And we all have big egos." But his ultimate aim, he says, is for people to listen to his playing and think only of the music, not of who is playing.

He is trying to be realistic about his new life in the United States. This month he takes up his duties as a professor of piano at the State University of New York College at New Paltz. He will live there, but will also maintain a pied-à-terre in New York City. He is starting to think about the program for his Nov. 11 Carnegie Hall debut, and he has to decide which concert agency will handle his American and international future. He already has been approached by the largest New York concert managements. And he has a full concert schedule for the coming year.

"Right now I'm euphoric, but I'm not stupid. My instant fame will disappear very fast. I have no illusions. I expect problems and difficulties, and that's normal. But I will try to keep my faith and family in my own hands. That is something I could not do in the Soviet Union."

PEOPLE

Dream of Big Money Leads to Reno Jackpot

A woman who dreamed of money gushing from a slot machine drove from Oakland, California, to Reno, Nevada, and won a \$1 million slot machine jackpot at the Club Cal Nevada. Pearl Anderson, 54, said she drove to Reno after she woke up feeling lucky. "I dreamed of buckets of money pouring out of the machine," she said. "I told my husband, Ralph, about it when he came home and he said, 'Well, you'd better go to Reno.'"

The mother of five and grandmother of 18, who works as a nurse's aide on the swing shift, left for Reno after work, arrived at 2 A.M. and went straight for the slot machines. On her second try at the \$3 "millionaire slot machine," five sevens appeared on the register, bells and buzzers sounded, and the early morning crowd began cheering. Mrs. Anderson will receive annual \$50,000 payments for 20 years.

Pierre Salinger, one of the best-known Americans in Paris, is leaving his post as bureau chief for the ABC television network there to return to New York in October, he said Wednesday. Salinger, who was White House spokesman in the administration of John F. Kennedy, said his departure was motivated by financial and administrative reasons. He added that he would remain as chief of ABC foreign correspondents and become adviser to the company on foreign affairs. "I am leaving France with sadness," he said. "I came here for the first time in 1968 thinking I would only stay one year, and it has become a part of my life." Salinger's face has become familiar to French television viewers through his frequent screen commentaries on French-U.S. relations.

Exporting a revolution to the United States is just a matter of style for Vyacheslav Zaitsev. The Soviet Union's leading fashion designer will make his American debut in New York next month with a collection of fashions for the U.S. market. "I want to break the stereotype that Russians wear on double-breasted jackets and felt boots," Zaitsev said in an interview at his Dom Mody fashion house on Moscow's Prospekt Mira. Asked whether the average Soviet woman could afford his clothing, he snapped. "Can you afford a dress by Dior?"

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